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W. T. AINSWORTH
AND SONS
BOOK ON CORN



JANUARY 1914

MASON CITY, ILLS. U.S.A.

EIGHT REASONS WHY

=====IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY=====

Ainsworth Rack Dried Seed Corn

Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn is grown on land best suited to growing sound, prolific corn. Mason County has the best corn land in the corn belt. Mason City has become noted as a seed corn center. The sandy loam, the climate, the season, mature corn to perfection.

W. T. Ainsworth owns nearly 1,000 acres in Mason County on which the firm grow the largest part of their seed corn. Every detail is superintended by a member of the firm. Other growers depend on the local farmers for their seed supply.

Breeding plots are used to up-breed the different varieties. By this means Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn combines large yield with early maturity. Impurities and foreign pollenization are eliminated and the purity and characteristics of each strain are maintained. (See pages 5, 6, and 7.)

Only ears true to type are selected as seed. Off-type ears are fed to stock. The manure is put back on the ground, making for vitality in the next corn crop. This method of disposing of undesirable ears makes it possible to take in the corn as soon as it can be laid on racks, which insures stronger vitality.

Ainsworth corn is gathered early before freezing weather sets in and is hauled direct to the plant. Ainsworth corn never comes out of a corn crib. Many seedmen would find it hard to make this statement.

The plant for drying Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn is not only the largest, but is the best equipped in the world. It is absolutely frost-proof and is scientifically ventilated. The building has 278 windows and doors which are opened in mild weather.

W. T. Ainsworth, senior member and founder of the firm, has been a farmer all his life. He has been a close observer (and student) of all conditions which affect the yield and soundness of corn. He will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience in corn, corn culture, and the conservation of corn land.

An absolute guarantee accompanies every sale, small or large, of Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn. Each shipment is tagged with definite germination guarantee. The firm's undoubted responsibility is behind the "money back" offer for all seed falling short of germination standard.



AINSWORTH'S 1914 - BOOK on Rack Dried Seed Corn

Some Terse Facts

THE day has come, due to the increased and advanced prices in land, that farmers must increase their yearly output, and the best way that this increase can be obtained is by the sowing of seeds produced by scientific methods. The corn we sell is grown and propagated on our own farms and under our own supervision. Each department is handled by an expert. We are seed corn specialists.

All our corn is racked and dried in our modern drying plant which we have built especially for this purpose. It is taken there direct from the fields where it is properly cured and tested before it goes to our customers. This quality seed produces satisfied customers and the many letters and pages following corroborate this statement.

We wish to thank our many customers for the favors they have extended to us in the shape of orders within the past few years. Our business is growing steadily year after year, and in this day of keen competition there must be some real reason for this growth. That reason is the quality of seeds that we sell to our clients. Our interests are mutual, your success depends upon me and my success depends upon you.

Trusting that we may be favored with your orders, we remain, sincerely yours,

W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS.

Our Seed Farms

ADAPTABILITY OF OUR SOIL FOR GROWING SEED CORN

THE demand for Mason County seed corn, as well as the excellence of the corn exhibits of Mason City and vicinity (at State Fairs and Corn Shows) have proven that the brown silt-loam with the porous subsoil is the best in the United States for the growing of seed corn. Our farm lands, aggregating nearly 1,000 acres, are in the very heart of this seed corn country of Illinois. Owing to our porous clay subsoil, superfluous water sinks as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which allows the soil to become warm early in the spring, while the brown loam matures it more quickly than the colder black soils. During seasons of drouth this moisture stored in the soil is drawn to the surface by capillarity and is used by the growing crop.

Four of our farms are within hauling distance of Mason City, Illinois. Two adjoin the town; one on the east, Sunnyside, and another, Cloverdale, on the southwest, where the mammoth seed corn plant is situated. The Mitchell farm, south of Mason City, is farmed by Ralph M. Ainsworth, the eldest son of the senior partner. The Maple Grove farm is located north of Mason City. These farms have been kept to a high state of fertility by growing clover and soy-beans, the feeding of livestock, and by hauling eight hundred tons of manure annually from town. Each year we cover over one hundred acres with manure at an expense of five dollars per acre, and often supplement this by applying a carload of rock phosphate. Weak, run-down land cannot produce vigorous seed corn.

Our mammoth seed plant is situated on Cloverdale farm, three blocks west of the Illinois Central depot.



"The Sunnyside Farmstead," Residence of W. T. Ainsworth

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



The "Cloverdale" Farmstead

We Want You to See the Most Perfect Seed Corn Plant in America

We urge all farmers to come to Mason City to see this plant and examine our seed. We have only one grade and one price. Our entire stock is easily seen at the plant, and we market only what seed is dried in our house through the winter. **WE HANDLE NO CRIB CORN.**

As an inducement to reliable farmers living within 100 miles of our plant, we make the offer to pay your railroad fare, providing you purchase 20 bushels of seed (your own selection). Several farmers can club together and send a man to select their seed for them. We guarantee the truth of every statement made in this catalogue and will willingly repay your traveling expenses if, upon examination of our plant and corn, you find any misrepresentations have been made.



The Maple Grove Farmstead



The "Mitchell" Farmstead

Ainsworth Corn Looks Good.

Brooklyn, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1912.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

Dear Sirs: Your letter received and will say that the seed corn I bought of you last spring sure looked good to me as soon as I had opened the crates. I have the most uniform stand I ever had. It was all planted on old ground and I think it will yield better than 75 bushels per acre.

Wishing you success in years to come, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. R. ADAIR.

Do Not Have to Replant Ainsworth Corn.

Disco, Ill., Oct. 13, 1912.

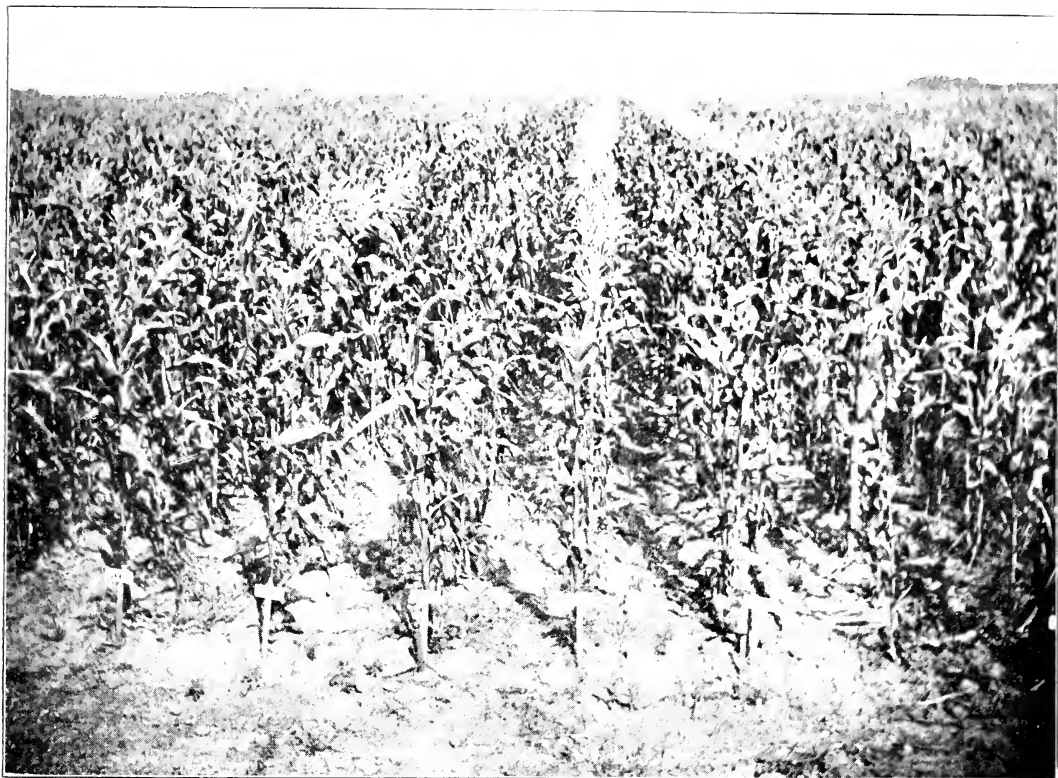
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

Gentlemen: From a goodly number of acres of your corn planted in this district the past year not one acre of replant. With the uncertainty of seed last spring we consider it proof enough of honesty in guarantee and sufficient prophecy as to your future in the seed corn business.

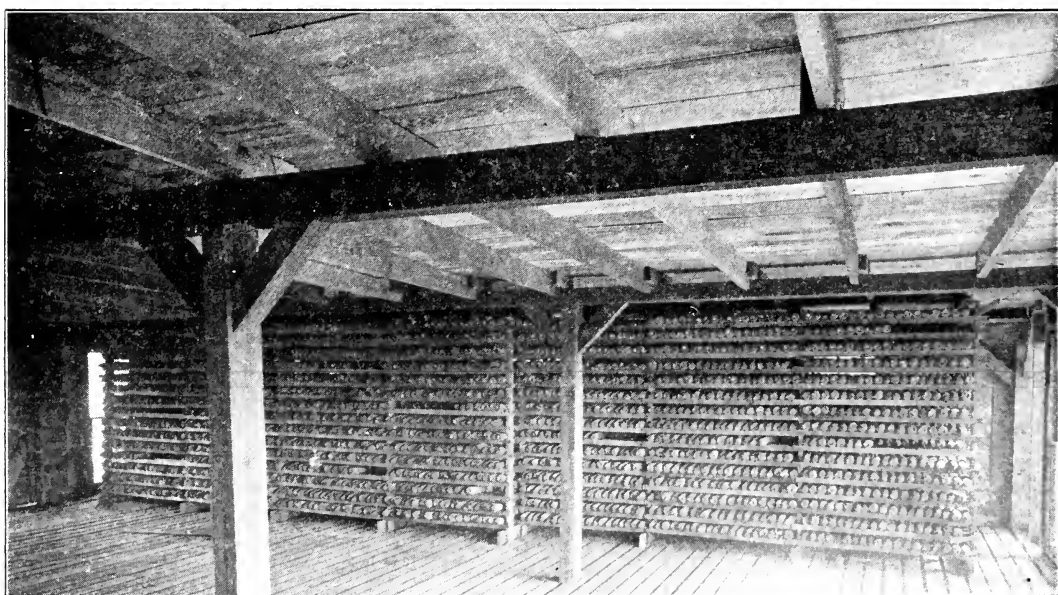
Yours very truly,

V. RICE BROS.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



"Ear to the Row" Breeding Plot
(Notice the alternate detasseled rows.)



Drying Corn Taken from One of the Breeding Plots

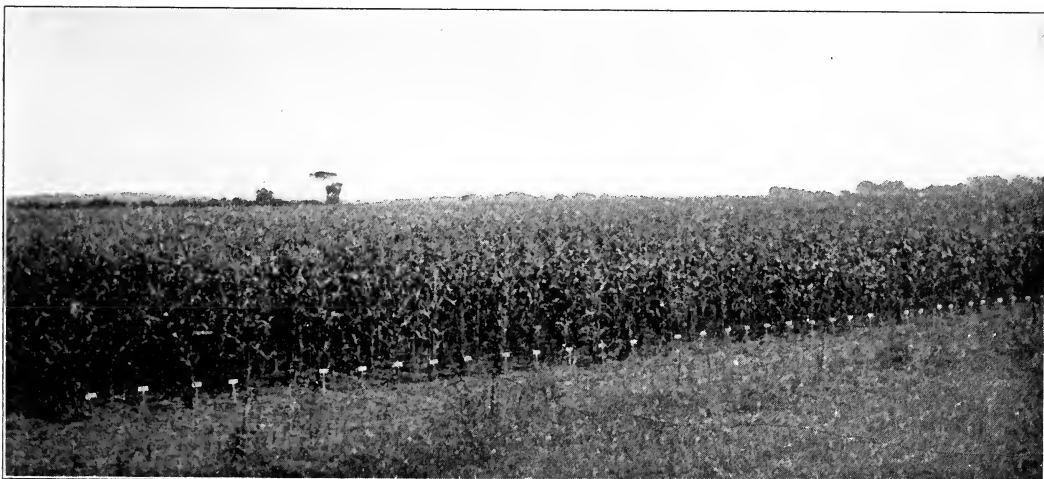
Our Breeding Plots

FOR several years past we have conducted each year three breeding plots of the three leading varieties of corn—Reid's Yellow Dent, Johnson County White and Gold Standard Leaming. This work in corn breeding is carried out in accordance with the standards and methods prescribed by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association, of which our Ralph M. Ainsworth is a member.

W. T. Ainsworth and Ralph M. Ainsworth give this work their personal attention throughout the summer months. In fact, it is necessary to give corn breeding personal attention if the results are to be of much value. There are a number of things to be taken into consideration, one of the most important being to secure a uniform stand. To accomplish this we plant three grains in a hill and thin down to two plants. Each breeding plot is placed in the center of a forty-acre commercial field of the same variety in order to prevent foreign pollination. Each covers about six and one-half acres and costs about \$200, including bookkeeping and labor of tending and gathering. Our breeding plots each year cover in all over twenty acres.

How We Conduct Our Plots. One hundred and ten of the most desirable ears are selected from five or more of the highest-yielding rows of the previous year's breeding plot. The dam and original strain numbers are first entered in a register. One hundred of these ears are placed on a rack and numbered from one to one hundred (see page 18). They are then photographed, which gives the field row number, and by prefixing these numbers we have a satisfactory registry number. When the ears are taken off the photographing rack, each is tagged with the register number. By glancing at the fac-simile (page 6) you will see that each ear is measured and weighed in order to have a description of the dam ear. The ears are shelled separately and the desirable kernels from each ear are placed in a paper sack and tagged. The kernels from the ten ears not photographed are planted in every tenth row in the plot. For convenience they are marked "X," and serve to show the variation in fertility or other conditions which might affect the yield. The contents of one sack placed in a planter box easily plants three grains to the hill in forty-rod rows. The rows are numbered by stakes as soon as planted.

About the first of June, the plots are thinned down to a uniform stand of two stalks, and the alternate rows are detasseled the latter part of July or early August. Detasseling is done



A Breeding Plot of Johnson County White

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Breeder *W. J. Ainsworth*
 Variety *- Gold Standard*
 Strain *May Ainsworth*

CORN REGISTER OF EARS PLANTED AND ROWS HARVESTED IN SEASON OF 1913

Distance between hills *3 ft 6 in*
 Number of hills in row *135*

DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL SEED EARS

PERFORMANCE RECORD OF FIELD ROWS

Register No.	Row No.	Annual Ear No.	Length of Ear	Tip Circumference of Ear	Butt Circumference of Ear	Number Rows of Kernel	Number Rows in Ear	Weight of Ear	Weight of Cob	Tip Circumference of Cob	Butt Circumference of Cob	Per Cent Pith in Grain	Per Cent Oil in Grain	Planted in Field Row No.	Corn Pounds per Row	Corn Bushels per Acre	Total Number Ears in Row	Per cent Pith in Grain	Per cent Oil in Grain	Stalks
201	106	1	9 1/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	18	50	13 3/4	1 1/2	3 1/4	4 1/4			1	94	34.9				
202	106	2	9 3/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	16	59	13	1 3/4	3 1/4	4			2	140	52				
203	106	3	9 3/8	6 1/4	7	16	58	11 1/2	1 1/4	3	3 3/8			3	179	65.7				
204	106	4	9 1/8	6 1/4	7	16	61	12	1 3/4	3 1/2	4 3/8			4	125	46.4				
205	106	5	9 3/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	16	56	12 1/2	1 3/4	3 1/2	4 3/8			5	145	53.8				
206	106	6	10 3/4	7	7 3/4	16	62	16 3/4	2 3/4	3 3/4	4 3/8			6	150	55.7				
207	106	7	10 1/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	16	58	14 3/4	2	3 3/4	4 1/2			7	157	58.3				
208	106	8	9 5/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	16	58	13 3/4	2	3 1/2	4 5/8			8	169	49.9				
209	106	9	9 3/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	16	67	13 3/4	2	3 1/2	4 3/8			9	179	66.4				
210	106	10	9 3/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	18	59	12 1/4	1 3/4	3	4			10	140	52				
X row Composite sample (used for checking field conditions, not fertility etc.)																				
211	106	11	9 3/4	6	7	16	54	10 3/4	1 1/4	3 3/8	4			10X	140	54.2				
212	106	12	9 3/4	7	7 1/4	20	57	13 3/4	1 3/4	4	4 3/8			11	194	72				
213	106	13	9 1/8	6	7	16	52	12	1 1/4	3	3 3/8			12	173	67.2				
214	106	14	9	6 1/4	7 1/4	16	51	11 1/4	1 1/4	3 1/2	4 3/8			13	179	66.4				
215	106	15	9 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	16	50	10 1/4	1 3/4	3 3/8	4 3/8			14	155	57.5				
216	108	16	9 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	18	54	13	2	3 1/2	4 3/8			15	147	52.6				
217	108	17	9 1/8	6 1/4	7 3/4	16	58	10 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/2	4 3/8			16	185	57.5				
218	108	18	9 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	18	56	13 1/4	1 3/4	3 3/8	4 3/8			17	157	58.3				
219	108	19	10 1/8	7	8	18	56	16	2 1/4	3 3/8	4 3/8			18	117	44.2				
220	108	20	9 3/8	6 3/4	7 3/4	20	55	15 3/4	2	3 3/4	4 3/8			19	167	52				
X row Composite sample																				
221	108	21	9 3/8	7	7 3/4	20	56	14 3/4	1 3/4	3 3/8	4 3/8			20X	132	4.9				
222	108	22	9 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	18	60	13 1/4	2	3 3/8	4 3/8			21	118	43.8				
223	108	23	9 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	10	54	12 3/4	2 1/4	3 3/8	4 3/8			22	170	63.1				
														23	145	53.1				

Remarks: In this plot there are 26 rows to the Acre. The low yields in the breeding block and commercial field was due to the lack of some this summer.

Average Field Multiplying Plot (Year 1912) *85 bushels*
 Average Field Commercial Field (Year 1913) *46 bushels*

In Our Corn Breeding We Keep All Our Measurements on a Special Form as Shown Above.

to insure cross pollenization. We use only the produce of the detasseled rows. Each row is husked out separate and the product weighed and placed on a rack alone. In this way we determine the high yielding rows.

Mark this: By this method we determine mechanically and accurately which of the 110 ears planted in a given plot are the highest yielders.

The Purpose of the Breeding Plots. The breeding plot determines qualities not apparent in field selection. No one, not even an expert corn judge, could pick out the high yielders merely by looking at the ears shown on pages 17 and 18. In picking for show points one would surely turn down some high yielders. Inherent quality, not apparent quality, counts in making the bushels that the farmer most desires. In a herd of twenty-five brood sows, it seldom happens that the finest show animal is the most prolific, the best mother, etc. What the individual animal has done in the past is her Performance Record, and this is the best assurance of what she will do in the future. At the same time, it is very desirable that she conform as close as possible to the score card. The same is true of corn.

Effect of Breeding Plot on Type and Yield. Since only truly typical ears are selected from the highest-yielding rows, as determined by the scales, all Ainsworth strains are the highest attainment in corn breeding.

Field Selection. We never dispense with field selection. If the highest-yielding rows in the field are very late in maturing and contain a large number of poor type ears, they are entirely discarded. Ears from only the highest-yielding rows are selected and they must conform

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



Gathering Breeding Block Corn

to the score-card. Field selection is carefully safeguarded by the weights of each row of the breeding plot. By combining field selection with the breeding plot, we are able to offer corn belt farmers seed corn, which, for soundness and yield, cannot be surpassed.

Seed corn taken from the average farm of today will grow five bushels more corn per acre than would the best seed that could be bought twenty years ago. Reliable seed firms, farmers, and agricultural experiment stations have contributed to bring about this result by means of field selection, the score-card and the breeding plot. It is the opinion of most breeders that the increase in the yield of corn in the next twenty years will be due largely to the planting of more prolific seed.

As a result of careful breeding and selecting, we offer our customers the very highest-yielding strains of five leading varieties approved by the Illinois Corn Growers' Association. We have on file hundreds of letters from customers showing that our seed outyielded their own from five to twenty bushels per acre. This was not accidental, but was due to the fact that we had the highest-yielding strains put in our plant early—before the corn could be cribbed. This corn was then dried in our scientifically ventilated plant. Read "Our Seed Corn Drying Plant," page 8. We cordially invite our friends and patrons to visit us next summer and inspect our work in corn breeding. Our book, "Practical Corn Culture," explains in detail our method of breeding corn. Price, 50 and 75 cents, postpaid.

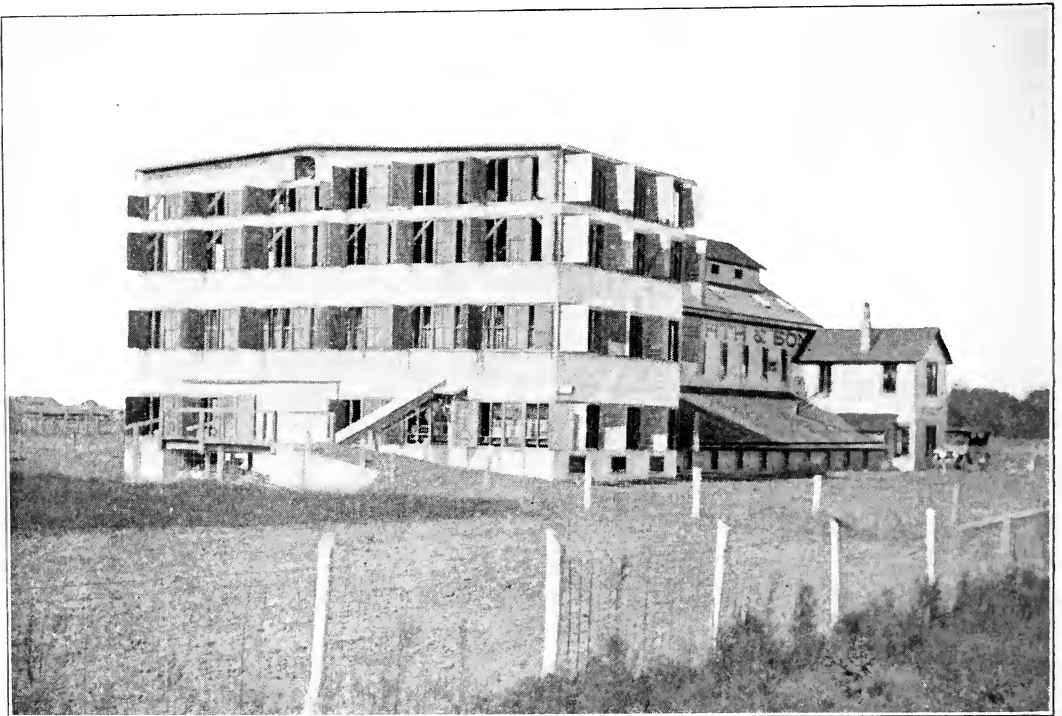
Notice. Our "detasseled ear to the row" plots are among the largest in the country. The field photographs are all taken on our own farms. The breeding is all done on our own farms and the largest part of our seed is grown under isolated conditions on our own land. We respectfully refer you to Louie H. Smith, Assistant Chief of Plant Breeding, University of Illinois. Our breeding plot data, together with the data of all other corn breeders, are kept on file at his office.

Our Seed Corn Drying Plant

THIS plant is the best constructed building of its kind in the United States. It was built and equipped for the sole purpose of drying seed corn, and no effort was made to economize in its construction.

Large Addition Built. We built a large rack corn addition in 1911, expecting it to be ample for five years to come; but our method of drying on slatted floors gave such perfect satisfaction that we found it advisable to double the size of the rack corn building, which was done in 1912. (See picture on preceding page.) All of the corn that we sell in the ear comes off these racks; every bushel is there now and will remain until the first of January or later. When taken down it will be as solid as cordwood.

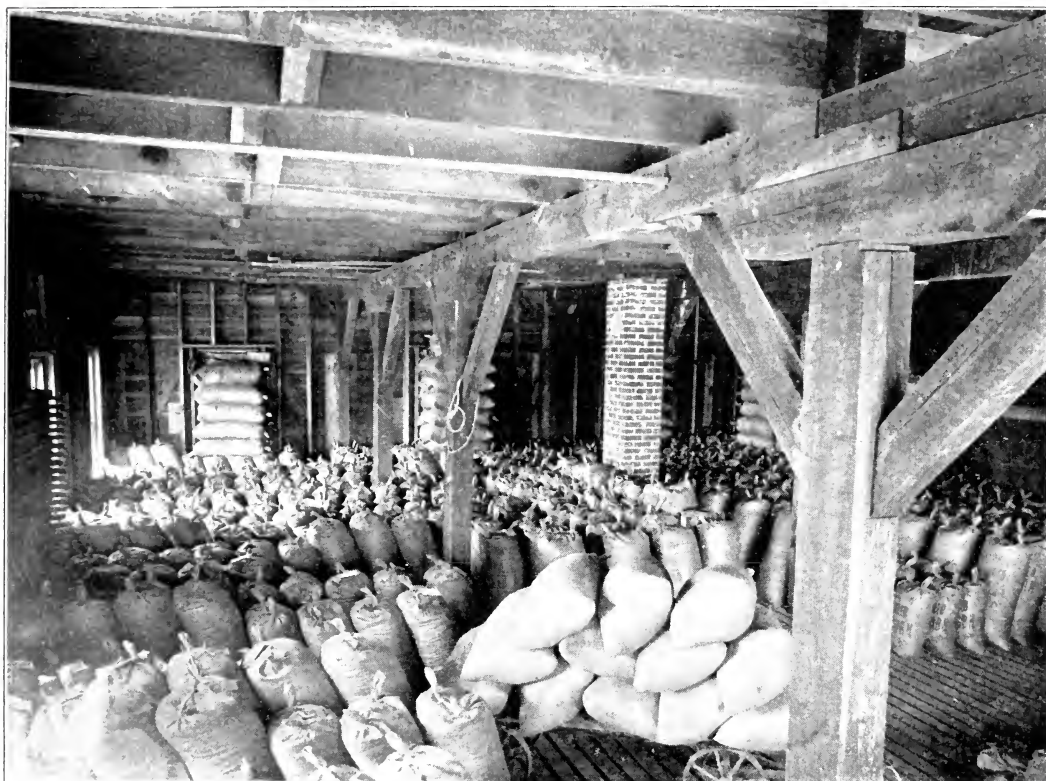
The building necessitated the expenditure of thousands of dollars and represents an investment of more money than was ever expended on any other building designed especially for the drying and storing of seed corn. **The Building is Frost-Proof**, being sided up solid with slaters' felt between the steel sheeting and inside lining. As the floors are not laid solid, the air circulates up through the corn constantly. On still days we aid this circulation by operating a three and one-half-foot exhaust fan in the top of the building. When this fan is running at its full capacity, it will replace the air in the building with fresh air every twenty-three minutes. The plant is electrically lighted and steam heated throughout. In addition to this, there are four large hot-air furnaces. The cribs are nine by nine, by twenty-five feet high, with air shafts running up through the center of each. There is also a six-inch air space between each crib and through the center of these cribs steam pipes run from bottom to top. In order to secure additional ventilation, cribbing wire—a woven wire made especially for cribs—is used instead of boards, and, as noted above, each crib is completely surrounded by a six-inch air space. Each crib has three outside ventilating doors, one at the top, one in the middle, and one at the bottom. The building contains 278 windows and doors. These are opened in mild, dry weather. The entire foundation is concreted. A visit to our plant would convey more than we could possibly say here, and we feel sure that you would feel well repaid for making us a visit.



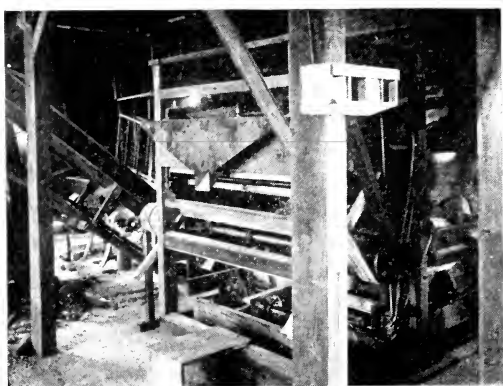
Our Seed Corn Drying Plant. This Is the Largest Drying Plant in the World
(The above picture shows the doors open in mild weather.)

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM

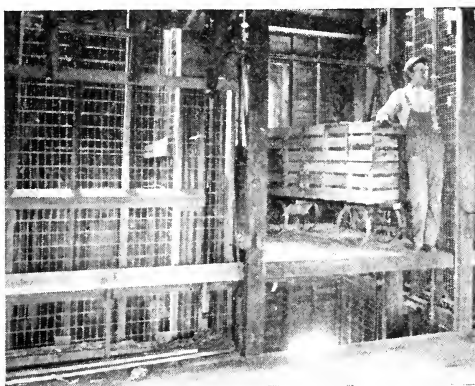
Views in Our Plant



Shelled Corn, Ready for Shipment. Stored on Slatted Floors



All Corn Sold Shelled Is Graded in this High-Class Grader



This Power Elevator Has a Capacity of Five Tons



Building Up a Single Row Rack

Our Method of Drying and Handling Seed Corn

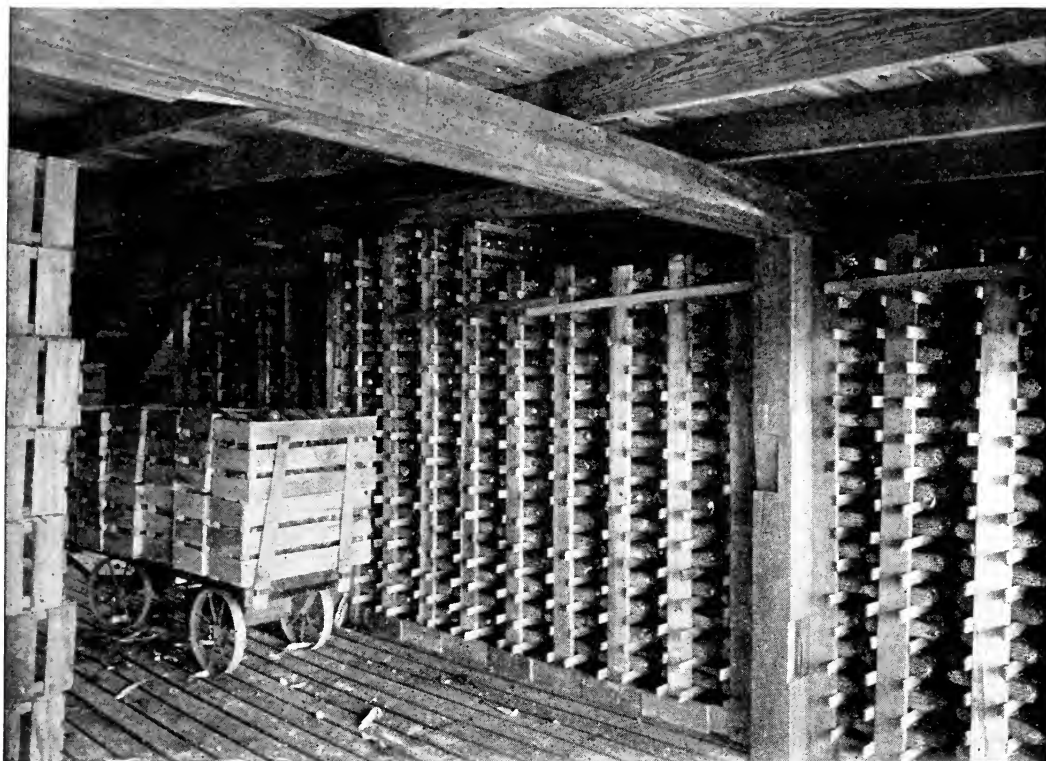
WE COMMENCE taking in corn as soon as it will do to lay on the drying racks. This year we started husking proper before the first of October, and by November 15th all the corn grown on our own farms was in the plant. With the exception of four loads, all the corn was in the plant by November 20th.

The corn from which our seed is picked is taken direct from the field to the seed house, where the husks and silks are immediately removed and the corn is laid on racks to dry. The building is uniformly heated by five furnaces.

The corn to be shelled is placed in the scientifically ventilated and heated cribs. This method gives perfect results in drying the corn to be shelled. The crate corn is all placed on racks at the top of the building, the difference between the shelled corn and crate corn being that in piling the corn loose in the cribs, some is shelled; this would be objectionable in crate corn.

Crate Corn. When the corn is satisfactorily dried, which is usually about the first of January, we begin taking it down and re-sorting. Before placing in the crates, three grains from

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



‘Single’ Racks. All of Our Earliest Picked Corn Is Placed on Single Row Racks

three different parts of each ear are removed with a knife and the sprouts examined. This work is done by experts under the direct supervision of Merle F. Ainsworth.

Shelled Corn. We guarantee that nothing but good sized, fully-matured ears go into the shelled corn, and that it will grow as much to the acre as the ear corn. It has the same guaranteed germination percentage as the same variety in the ear. It has one advantage over ear corn—it is perfectly graded and cleaned, ready to go into the planter box. A good planter with the proper plates will plant it with regularity all day long. As orders are received, the corn is carefully looked over, nubbed at both ends, shelled and graded.

If bushels are what you want, we advise shelled corn. Ear corn has the advantage of being truer to type, as only typical ears are chosen. If corn is wanted for a breeding plot, you should have ear corn so as to show the competitive row test. Five bushels of shelled corn will plant as far as six in the ear, because of the waste in tip and butt grains which you would not care to plant.

You cannot afford to be careless in the selection of your seed corn. Common seed means small, poorly-filled ears. Weak seed means a poor stand. Seed corn that will not show a 90-per cent germination test should not be used. We guarantee a germination test of 95 per cent or more on every bushel of corn sent out from our plant. This year Ainsworth corn is very sound and will show a germination test of nearly 100 per cent. This statement is the result of numerous tests.

New Seed Corn

OUR 1913 crop of seed was grown mostly on our own farms, and we want to say that this corn is a great deal better than seed corn grown under contract. In the first place, our corn is being grown for seed and we can afford to, and do, give more thorough culture than the farmer can give who is growing for market and feed. Our fields are cultivated from four to six times, and what weeds are left are cut out by hand. This year we thinned and succored over one hundred acres. Although this has been a dry season, our corn is well matured and as sound as we have ever grown.

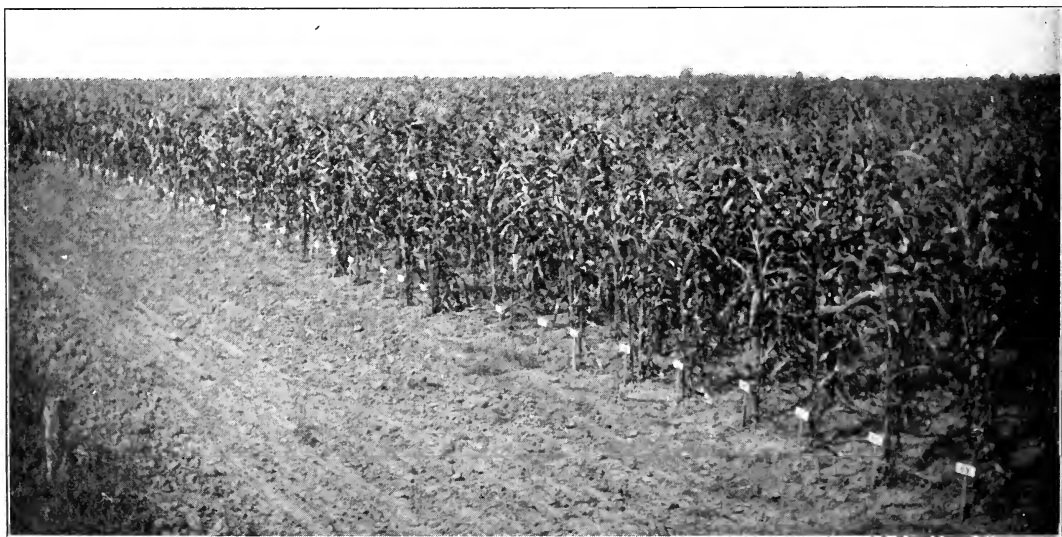
We cheerfully ask for a comparison between our corn and that put out by any other firm. Come and see for yourself. We have been asked whether or not old corn is better than new. We shall answer this by saying that we will plant new seed next spring. All orders will be filled with this year's crop unless old corn is specified.

Old Seed Corn

Owing to the fact that we were unable to fill our plant with new corn, we have kept over all of our ear corn that we did not sell last year. There are about two thousand bushels of this fine corn, and it is some of the cream of the 1912 crop. This corn is sold under the same guarantee as the new crop. This corn has been in the plant since it was put there a year ago this fall, and we assure you that it is O. K. in every respect.

Old Crib Corn

This year we could have filled our plant several times over with old crib corn, but we have not purchased a bushel. Knowing that this is the cheap way to stock up with corn, several of our home friends have urged us to buy it from neighboring cribs and sell for seed. Our answer has always been that this would not be giving our customers a square deal. Crib corn will not sell as crib corn, so it would have to sell as something for which it could not lay claim. We never handle crib corn, old or new. When the supply we store in our plant in the fall is exhausted, we have no more to offer.



One of the Detasseled Breeding Blocks

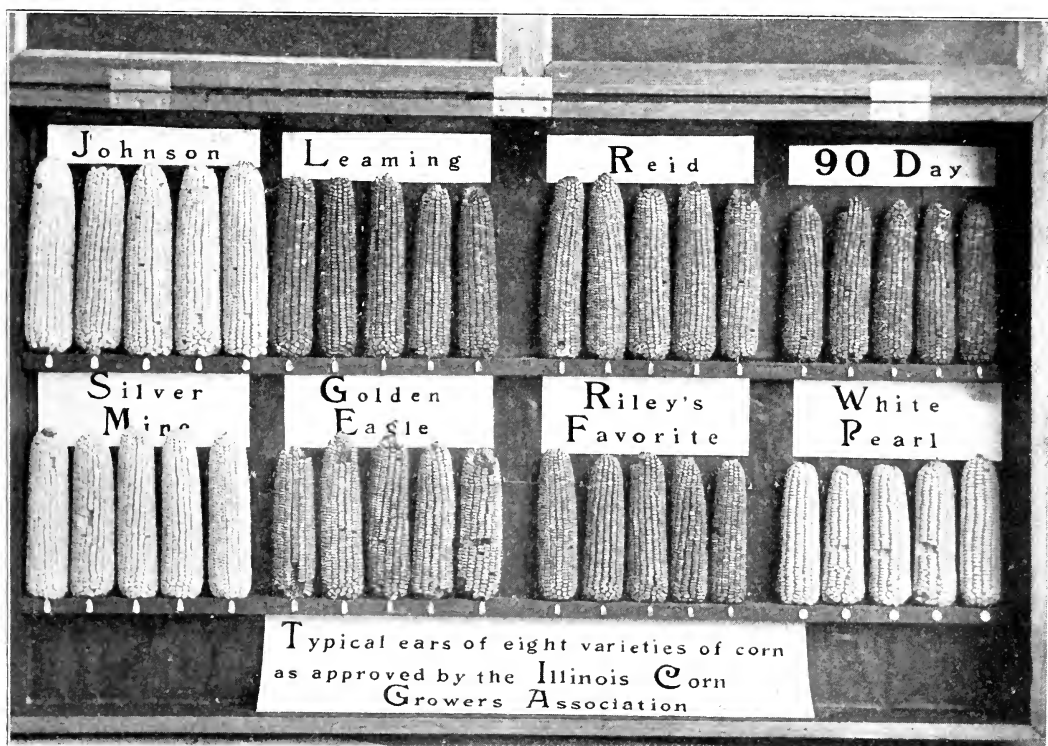
What Varieties to Order

BEFORE describing separately the varieties of corn we grow, we want to make a few remarks about the varieties of corn in general and the adaptability of corn to different parts of the country. We grow only those varieties of corn which are approved by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association, of which association we are members. This association, together with the Illinois Corn Growers' Association, meets at Urbana each year. At these conventions type characteristics of different varieties are defined and established. We are in close touch with these associations and thereby are enabled to maintain a high standard in the well-established and recognized varieties.

We urge our customers to buy a variety that will just mature within a normal growing season, yet which will be safely matured when the first freeze comes. We believe that most of the corn grown in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana is too late for the locality. Most farmers are inclined to select varieties yielding the largest ears, and these heavy-yielding varieties, of course, require longer time to mature. The period of growing cannot be shortened to any great extent without reducing the average weight of the ears.

All of the varieties described in the following pages will, with average seasons, mature to perfection in the latitude of Central Illinois. With a long growing season, our Johnson County White, which is our latest-maturing corn, will outyield anything else we have. On the other hand, an early frost might seriously damage it, where any of the other corns might be hurt little, if any. If we can get our Johnson County White planted by the fifteenth of May in the latitude of Central Illinois, we would as willingly take our chance with it as with any other variety.

The varieties listed in this catalogue are given the order of their maturity.



Ainsworth's Ninety Day

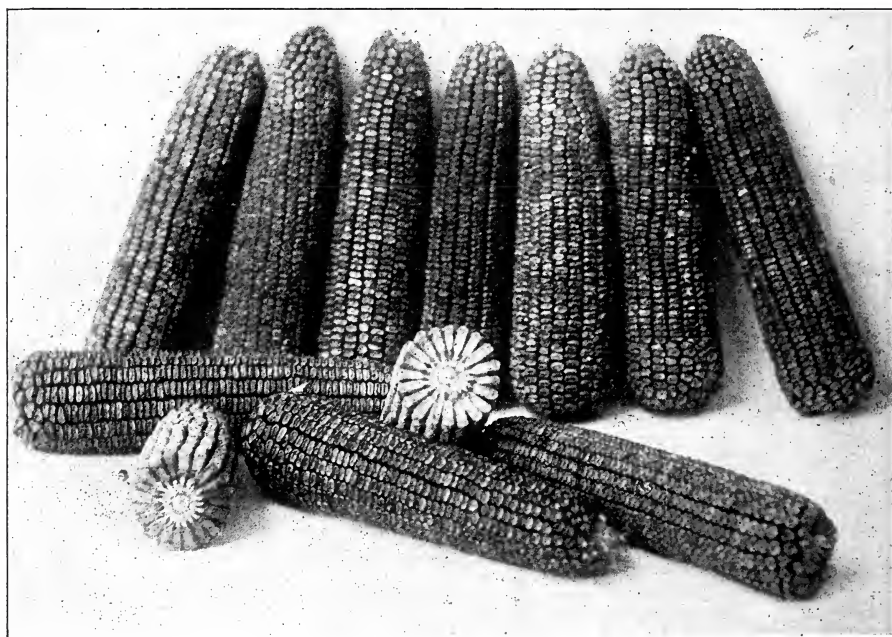
IN THIS corn we have endeavored to combine early maturity with a good yield. With many early-maturing varieties the yield is so poor that it is impractical to plant them. Our experience is that our Ninety Day corn will produce yields within 10 per cent of what other varieties will produce when planted at the same time. Planted as late as June 10th in this latitude, it will mature with other corn planted fifteen or twenty days earlier and will outyield late-maturing corn planted at the same time, besides being out of the way of frost.

This corn is very firm and solid. The ears will average about one inch shorter than Yellow Dent; in other words, it is an early Yellow Dent.

We recommend this to the Eastern farmer as the best early corn, both for feeding and for ensilage. For the Southern farmer it takes the place of the old time June corn. It is of particular value to the farmer of Central Illinois who wishes to follow corn with wheat, as it matures so early that it can be husked out and the ground prepared for wheat. This is a boon to the stockman who wants early feed. We urge the farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma to try this corn, as it matures before drought sets in. For late replanting this corn is invaluable.

Place your order for Ninety Day early. Our supply is limited this year. If every farmer would include a bushel of this splendid corn with his regular order, he would have some corn for early feed or for planting wet spots. This corn is a good seller and a great favorite, being the first corn to grade each year at the elevators.

This strain of Ninety Day is earlier in maturing than what we have grown heretofore, and is the earliest-maturing variety we handle.



Ainsworth's 90-Day.

Price—One ear, postpaid, 50 cents; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel (sacks free), \$2.50; ear corn, per bushel, in bushel crates, \$3.00. No order for less than bushel accepted, in ear.

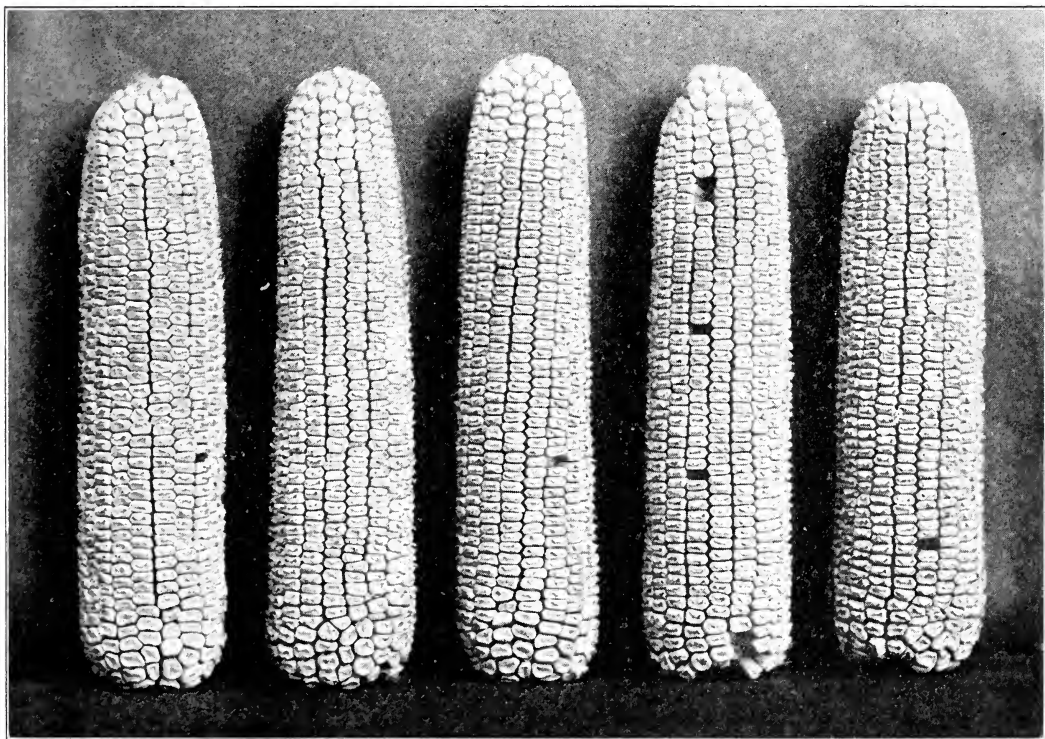
Silver Mine

THE EARLIEST MATURING WHITE DENT CORN

SILVER Mine was one of our popular sellers last year. Our present crop is the best in type and appearance of any we have ever grown. We get from the North each year the seed from which we grow our Silver Mine, having made arrangements with the foremost breeder and grower of this variety in the United States. By securing this Northern-grown seed each year, our Silver Mine is guaranteed to be a more early-maturing corn than would be the case if we produced from our own breeding plot from year to year. This is a popular corn in Iowa and is often called Iowa Silver Mine.

Its desirable characteristics are deep grains, full of oil, ears well filled out, small space between rows, and remarkable shelling qualities. It frequently shells out 62 pounds from 70 pounds of ears, leaving only 8 pounds of cob per bushel. The stalks grow rather short and heavy, frequently bearing two ears of uniform size. This is a big yielder, even on poor soil. Ainsworth Silver Mine was our last planting in 1913, yet it matured before any of the later-planted varieties. We had just 20 acres grown on our own farms and it yielded better than some nearby varieties.

Ainsworth Silver Mine, which resembles Reid's Yellow Dent in type (not color), is noted for its great vitality and its ability to withstand and resist extreme conditions of weather, wet or dry. In hot weather it makes a good crop when other sorts "fire" and dry up. We urge our Northern customers particularly to give Ainsworth Silver Mine a trial, although it is well adapted to all parts of the corn belt. We guarantee our Silver Mine to be true to name and to mature with our Ninety Day Yellow.



Price—One ear, postpaid, 50 cents; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel (sacks free), \$2.50; ear corn, per bushel, in bushel crates, \$3.00. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

Reid's Yellow Dent

OUR Mr. W. T. Ainsworth makes a specialty of growing Reid's Yellow Dent on his own big Cloverdale Farm, adjoining the seed plant. He personally looks after the culture of the general field and the Reid breeding plot. In comparing it with our Leaming, it is lighter in color, both in grain and cob, and is slightly mottled. The kernels are deeper and narrower than Leaming and are inclined to be less meaty. The type is rougher. The kernels fit close on the cob and the paired rows dovetail together more than in other varieties. Ours is the approved Reid type.

Reid's Yellow Dent is perhaps the most popular of all varieties of corn. This corn has been a great prize winner at shows. We have made some real progress with this strain during the last two years, and urge that you plant some alongside your own. Compare results and let us know.

The percentage of grain to the cob is between 88 and 90 per cent. Bred to a medium rough type. An easy husker. Safe from frost in 100 to 115 days.

We sell nearly as much of this corn as of all other varieties combined. Our strain of Reid is earlier than the Reid that is generally grown in central Illinois. Place your order early for some of this splendid corn. It is sure to give satisfaction.

Price—One ear, postpaid, 50 cents; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel (sacks free), \$2.50; ear corn, per bushel, in bushel crates, \$3.00. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

Nianqua, Missouri, October 19, 1913.

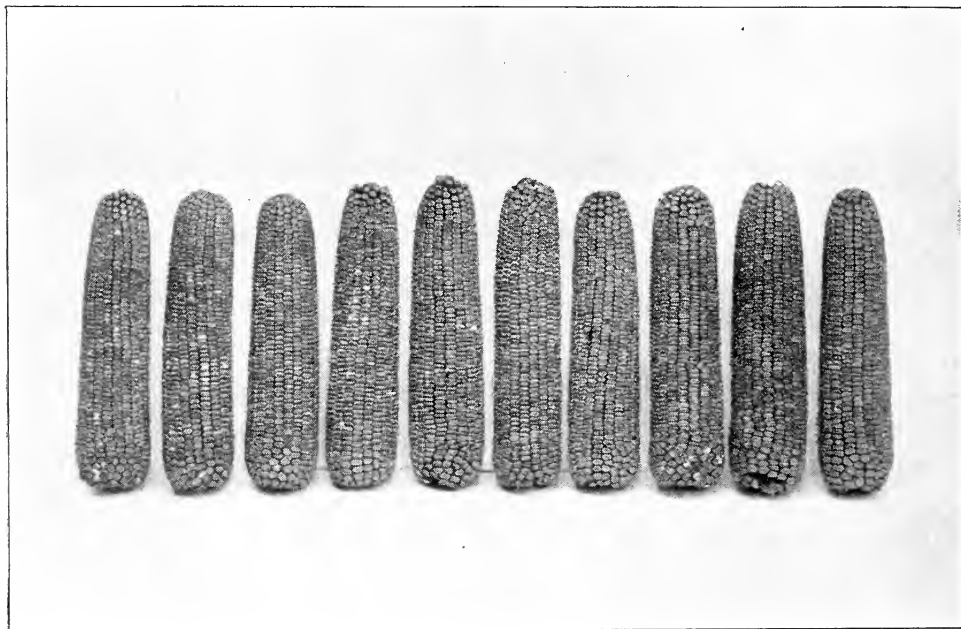
Messrs. W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Mason City, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: Referring to your inquiry concerning the ten bushels of Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn I purchased of you in the spring of 1913, I will say that it is all that could be desired. Its germination was good, producing a full stand. Notwithstanding the extremely dry season, we raised some corn; in fact, the best of any in this immediate vicinity. I herewith wish to place my order for another ten bushels to be shipped March 1, 1914.

Wishing you much success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE KALTENBACH.



A Ten-Ear Sample of Reid's Yellow Dent

Gold Standard Leaming

THIS is the oldest distinct variety of corn, originated in 1826 by J. S. Leaming, of Ohio. It is of a deep golden color, well filled at butt and tip. The rows of kernels are very straight and distinct. The ears range from nine to eleven inches in length, from seven to eight inches in circumference, and weigh from twelve to seventeen ounces. Stalks are from ten to twelve feet high. Matures in from 100 to 115 days. This corn is a great favorite in the dairying districts, and is well adapted to a wide range of country. The corn does not become as flinty as that of other yellow varieties, which gives it an advantage as a feeding corn. We recommend this as being the best yellow corn for ensilage.

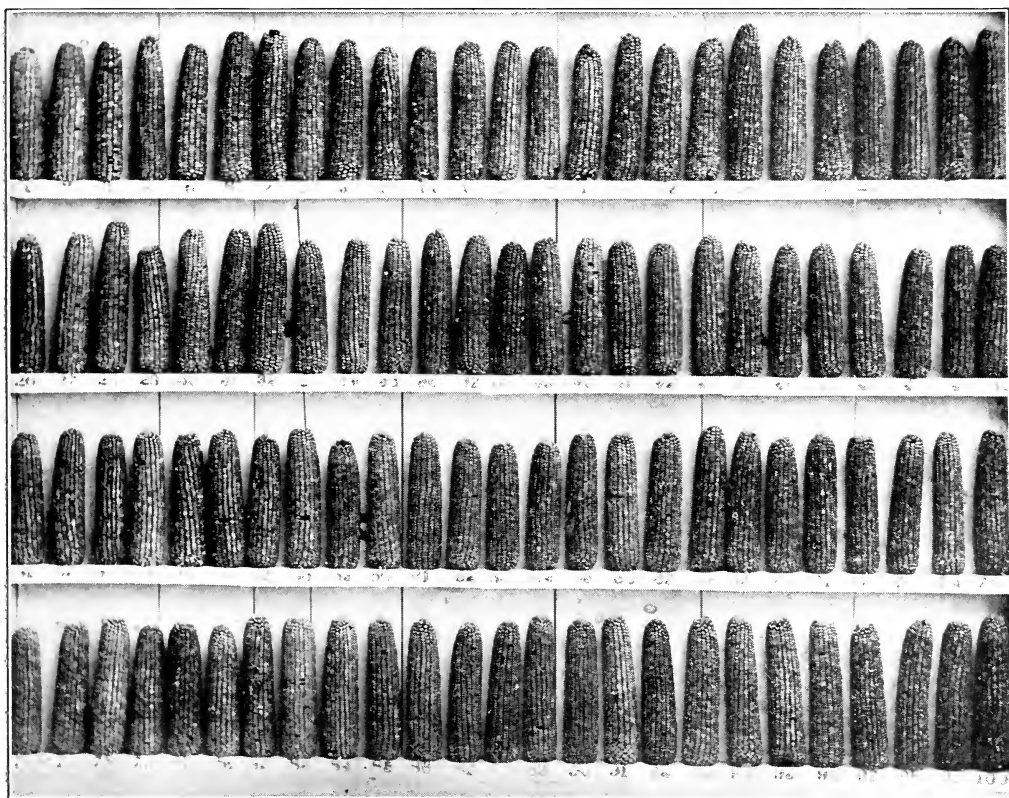
Ainsworth Gold Standard Leaming is of pronounced type and has won us considerable praise from growers far and near. We have sold Leaming seed corn to the University of Missouri for the last three years.

June 18, 1912.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Gentlemen: The Leaming corn which you sent us earlier in the spring was of splendid type and gave such good results that I am wondering if you could not furnish us with at least six more ears. Send me the bill by mail and I will remit at once.

T. R. DOUGLAS, Agronomist.



One Hundred Typical Ears of Leaming Used in One of Our 1913 Breeding Plots

Price—One ear, postpaid, 50 cents; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel (sacks free), \$2.50; ear corn, per bushel, in bushel crates, \$3.00. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Johnson County White

GROWN UNDER ISOLATED CONDITIONS THREE YEARS

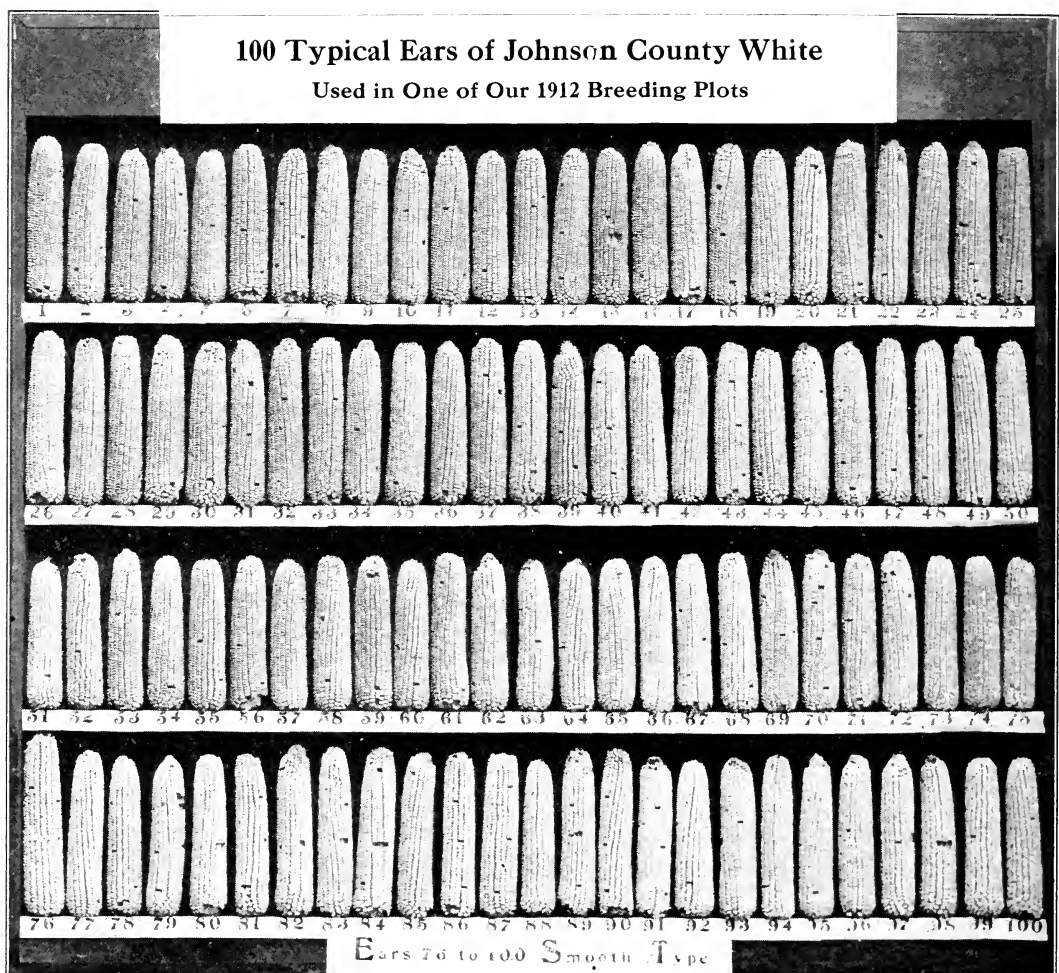
THIS corn is often called Boone County. It is with a great deal of pride that we make the following statement to our customers: Our Johnson County has been run through breeding plots for four consecutive years. In addition to this, it was grown under isolated conditions. We grew nearly 80 acres in one body a quarter of a mile from any other variety. As a result, we are able to offer you a pure strain of Johnson County free from foreign pollination. Seedsmen who depend upon surrounding farmers for their supply cannot make this guarantee. Judges make no distinction between Johnson and Boone.

We urge other breeders who want a pure strain to give us an order for some of this corn. We are sure it cannot be surpassed in purity of strain at any price. This is the great prize winner in white corn. With a long growing season it will outyield any variety known. It matures in from 105 to 120 days.

Our Johnson County is grown exclusively by Ralph M. Ainsworth on the Mitchell farm. One field, cultivated six times, made 60 bushels per acre this last season, which was very dry.

100 Typical Ears of Johnson County White

Used in One of Our 1912 Breeding Plots



Price—One ear, postpaid 50 cents; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel (sacks free), \$2.50; ear corn, per bushel, in bushel crates, \$3.00. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.



Bigger Yields From Pure Bred Seed Corn

LONG before going into the seed corn business we were convinced that pure bred seed corn of the standard varieties would produce more than either nondescript off-type corn or pure bred corn that had been allowed to run out or become mixed with inferior types. Pure bred corn will surely mix unless it is kept isolated. After being in business a number of years this conviction has been strengthened into a certainty. Read in the letters received by us about greater yields that have been secured from planting Ainsworth Pure Bred Rack Dried Seed Corn.

Ear Corn or Shelled Corn, Which?

We guarantee the same germination for our shelled corn as we guarantee that in the ear. It will grow as many bushels per acre. We charge more for the ear corn since it has to be handled by hand from start to finish to avoid shelling or scuffing up the ears. Besides it costs nearly twenty cents more a bushel to pack the ear corn. You have our word that every bushel of both shelled and ear corn is taken direct from the field to the plant before hard freezing weather sets in. (See pages 10, 11.)

How We Determine What Germination Percentage to Guarantee

We guarantee — not merely assure — a higher germination percentage than any other seed corn firm in the United States. We do not guess or hope that the germination will be above 96 per cent. We know specifically what it will be, since every year, before making our guarantee, we make numerous tests from all parts of the building. From present indications our germination tests will run nearly 100 per cent, depending on variety. We guarantee enough less to make sure and safe the guarantee.

Read this guarantee, which is sent with every bushel of corn:

OUR GUARANTEE QUALITY — PURITY — VITALITY

We guarantee every bushel of corn sent out from our seed plant to be pure bred, (true to name). We guarantee DEFINITE VITALITY by the tag packed in every bag or crate of corn sent you.

The Tag Reads

You are given twelve days in which to test this corn. If you find it unsatisfactory in any way, return it to us, at our expense, within the above limit and we will refund the purchase price. Germination guarantee by actual testper cent.

W. T. AINSWORTH.

Advisory Department

WE SHALL be glad to answer any questions with regard to seed corn in general, adaptability of different varieties to different localities, the preparation of ground, the planting and culture of corn, etc. W. T. Ainsworth, senior member of the firm, has made a life study of farming from a practical standpoint. He farms the Cloverdale farm, 400 acres, himself and has been on the job every day for over 35 years; the other farms are farmed by his sons or under his supervision. Send for the book we have just published, "Practical Corn Culture." Price, 50 and 75 cents.

We Pay Your Railroad Fare

FOR the past three years we have extended an invitation to farmers to visit our plant and inspect our methods of drying and handling corn for seed. Last year we paid the railroad fare up to 100 miles, and over 1,000 farmers took advantage of this offer to visit our big plant at Mason City.

Our 1913 Offer. If you will visit our plant and purchase 20 bushels of corn—your own selection—we will pay your railroad fare up to 100 miles. We do not look on this as a discount but as a quick way of advertising our business.

Our prices as quoted in this book are net and your fare is paid out of the advertising fund.

If, on the other hand, you visited our plant and should find that we had misrepresented anything, we will pay your railroad fare, whether you make a purchase or not. We are one of the few seed corn breeders who have nothing to conceal. Our entire stock is our sample and every bushel is on display at all times. Make us a visit. January and February are the best months, at which time you will see thousands of bushels on the racks with hundreds of sacks and crates ready for shipment.

We are not in the country. The plant is situated on the northeast corner of the farm, which adjoins the town.

Laceyville, Pa., October 13, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: As to your inquiry about seed bought of you, would say I never saw such perfect seed, and it all grew.

Truly yours,

GUY W. WELLS.

Pawnee, Ill., October 25, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Gentlemen: In regard to the seed purchased of you last spring, found same satisfactory. It produced a good crop of sound corn in spite of the drouth.

Yours truly,

R. H. MEYER.



A Pile of Breeding Block Corn

This picture shows the top of a pile of fifteen bushels of fine ears from high-yielding rows. Out of seventy rows these are the best ears from the six highest-yielding rows. This is Johnson County White.

What Our Home People Say

The strongest testimonials we can give are those furnished by our neighbors. They are right here at home and appreciate the care we take in growing, selecting, storing and Marketing our Pure Bred Seed Corn. Below are given some of the testimonials which best seem to express the sentiment of our neighbors and home people.

Mason City, Ill., Dec. 9, 1912.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

Dear Sir: I have just finished gathering a very satisfactory corn crop. I purchased my seed of you for the 1912 crop. One could not ask for corn to grow better than the seed that I bought of you. I did not get enough to plant all that I had to put in corn, and finished with seed from my crib. The seed purchased from you grew better, and yielded better than the seed from my crib.

Yours truly,
JOHN U. SURFACE.

Mason City, Ill., Nov. 27, 1912.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

Gentlemen: We planted 45 acres of your Reid's Yellow Dent corn last year, and can say that it gave entire satisfaction. The stand was fine and we believe that nearly every grain grew. Your seed was better in every way than that gotten from a corn crib. It would have paid us to plant our entire acreage with your seed corn, even if it had cost us \$5.00 per bushel. The corn matured in good time. Please enter our order at once for 8 bushels of Johnson County White (shelled).

Yours truly,
BLESSMAN BROS.

A Good Word for Shelled Corn.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 7, 1911.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Having planted your seed corn for the two past years, am satisfied to the extent I will have an order in soon for next year's planting. I am very much pleased with the work your grader does; before seeing it work I had always bought ear corn for seed, but seed from your grader is surely more uniform in size and shape than the best ear corn if the grader is not used.

So long as your seed corn does as well as in the two years I have planted it, you may depend upon me as one who will plant and recommend it.

Yours respectfully,
D. L. DARE.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 17, 1910.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I received your letter a few days ago, and in reply will say that I am well satisfied with your seed corn. I got a splendid stand and am sure it will make seventy-five bushels per acre. It is in fine shape at present.

Yours truly,
H. P. BURNHAM.

A Letter from Our Adjoining Neighbor on the West.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 24, 1911.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: I want to say that your Reid's Yellow Dent has given entire satisfaction. I have planted your shelled and graded Dent corn for the last three years and during that time I have had the biggest yields since I have been farming. I am not the only farmer in this neighborhood who has learned to depend on your Guaranteed Seed Corn.

Respectfully yours,
OSCAR MARTIN.

Mason City, Ill., Nov. 25, 1911.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: The seed corn I purchased of you has proven highly satisfactory. I had an excellent stand and shucked fifty-eight bushels per acre on average ground.

J. E. WALTON.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 17, 1910.

W. T. Ainsworth & Son, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Having raised a crop of corn from your seed this season, will let you know that I am well satisfied. I am quite sure it will average fifty-five or sixty bushels per acre. I think your process of drying seed corn before freezing is all right.

Yours truly,
E. B. JONES.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 25, 1911.

W. T. Ainsworth & Son, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I intended to write you some time ago in regard to the seed corn we got of you last spring. Will say that it is the very best Reid's Yellow Dent I have ever raised. Part of it was planted on a flat and the ground run together, and part of it couldn't get through the ground on account of a hard crust that had formed, but every grain sprouted. The rest of the piece is extra fine, and it will average at least fifty bushels per acre.

Yours truly,
H. P. ADAMS.

Mason City, Nov. 27, 1911.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: In the spring of 1910 I purchased of you seed corn enough to plant part of my crop. What I received from you came up and grew better and faster than my own corn from the crib, also making much better yield than my corn. For the crop of 1911 I purchased all my seed from you, and have just finished gathering a very satisfactory crop, considering the season, making a yield of 60 bushels per acre. I also want seed enough for the next crop.

Yours truly,
JOHN U. SURFACE.

Mason City, Ill., Dec. 12, 1911.

To the Corn Growers of Illinois:

I want to say that W. T. Ainsworth & Sons' seed corn is just as they say it is. I planted a field of Yellow Dent from seed purchased of them, and it yielded a big crop of the most uniform ears I have ever seen. I have just shelled and delivered it to one of our elevators, and Mr. —, the proprietor, said it was the best corn he had taken in in several years. In the future I will plant nothing but purebred seed.

Yours truly,
C. FLETCHER.

Mason City, Ill., Nov. 11, 1911.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: I wish to tell you that the seed corn you furnished me this spring was the best seed that I ever planted. I have farmed this place for nine years and my crop this season surpasses all other crops raised on this land. I considered the 100 acres which I planted with your thoroughbred seed corn came up in a perfect stand and I can cheerfully recommend your seed to anyone.

Yours respectfully,
W. D. PIERCE,
R. F. D. No. 3.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 23, 1911.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 14th will say the seed corn I bought of you last spring proved to be all O. K. I got a good stand and think it will make sixty-five bushels per acre. I think it much better seed than crib corn.

J. M. SHARP.

The "Tell-How" Book For The Corn Farmer "Practical Corn Culture"

By W. T. Ainsworth and Ralph M. Ainsworth



PRACTICAL Book on Corn for the Corn-Belt Farmer. Its forceful, plainly-stated text is reinforced by charts, illustrations and personal stories of over one score of well-known corn growers. Tells how some of the most successful corn growers farm to secure their large yields. Tells just what they do—how they do it—and when they do it.

"**PRACTICAL CORN CULTURE**" meets the demand for a practical treatise on growing corn and the building up of corn land. It is the direct outcome of that demand. Written entirely by ourselves, it embodies more than thirty-five years of practical farm experience.

"**PRACTICAL CORN CULTURE**" lays no claim to being a literary work, nor a college text-book. It is a plainly-written book, telling how we grow corn and conserve our soil fertility by clover, soy beans, alfalfa, etc.

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Diseases.

Corn Culture Letters from Thirty Practical Farmers

This twelfth chapter is alone worth more to any farmer than the cost of the book. In it thirty practical farmers give their own methods of preparing the seedbed and attending the corn crop. These farmers live in all parts of the Corn Belt. Their practices differ as a result of different soils and other local conditions. These letters prove that there is more than one good way to grow corn. These letters have helped us, and we are sure they will help any corn grower. No other book publishes the actual corn-growing methods practised by different growers. The letters themselves are worth the price of the book.

"**PRACTICAL CORN CULTURE**" is not a seed corn book. Our business is not mentioned. It is a corn **culture** book—not a catalogue.

"**PRACTICAL CORN CULTURE**" is not published for profit. The price asked barely covers the cost of producing the book.

Price only 75 cents (postpaid), cloth bound. Buckeye paper cover, 50 cents.

"**PRACTICAL CORN CULTURE**" will be included free with every order for five bushels or more of Ainsworth Corn. Get this book—with its 190 pages—50 illustrations, charts, etc.—NOW. Get it before you buy your 1914 seed corn. Later, when you buy your corn, you can deduct the 50 cents.

W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS, MASON CITY, ILL.

Note: If, after getting "Practical Corn Culture," you do not consider it worth the money, we will cheerfully refund the purchase price upon your returning the book.

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



Sorting Room in Basement. In this room the corn is rough sorted as it is brought in from the field. This is done the same day the corn is husked. In January and February it is again resorted and kernels from each ear are examined

A Letter From Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Lands Building, Bridge Street

Sydney, 8th May, 1913.

Gentlemen: Referring to your letter of the 21st March, last, regarding the seed corn sent to this Department by you on 2nd February, last, I have the honor to inform you that this seed arrived in excellent condition. The amount due therefore will be forwarded in the course of a few days.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

G. NALDER,

Actg. Under Secretary and Director.

Messrs. W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Mason City, Illinois,
United States of America.

What Our Bankers Say

Mason City, Illinois, {

It affords us pleasure to say we have been personally acquainted with Mr. W.T. Ainsworth for many years, and can cheerfully recommend him for his sterling honesty, and rectitude of character. We are confident he and his son will fully sustain and make good any statements made in their catalogue.

W. T. Ainsworth
John A. King
John Freeman

Cashier Central Ill.

Cashier Peoples Bank

Pres. Farmers State Bank

From Illinois and Iowa Papers

MASON COUNTY HAS SEED CORN

**Scientific Farming Gives Splendid Results—
Ainsworth & Sons Delighted at the
Seed Corn Prospects.**

We had the pleasure on Tuesday of accompanying W. T. Ainsworth and his son, Harry, over and through their principal seed corn fields. Mr. Ainsworth is delighted at the prospects of a good yield and an excellent quality of seed corn, brought about largely through careful and scientific farming and upkeep of the land.

We investigated half a dozen fields and were simply amazed to think that such corn could be grown during such a dry year as this. Mr. Ainsworth has some fields which he feels certain will go sixty bushels to the acre, and from that on down to forty, with a possible average of fifty bushels. Most of the corn is well and perfectly matured to the ends of the ear, and with their splendid system of sorting and culling, they will certainly have no difficulty in getting a splendid houseful of seed corn.

Ainsworth & Sons base their success, on this remarkably dry year, to scientific farming. All the fields are carefully rotated with leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, soy-beans and clover. The inoculation bacteria for soy-beans are secured from the University of Champaign. These bacteria make the nodules on the roots that gather the nitrogen from the air, and make the foundation for a big corn yield.

This year he had his men go through his fields and pull all the suckers off of the corn. Of course, such a thing as a weed is not allowed, but you know an occasional one will slip in by stealth at night. The corn, however, is remarkably clean in every field, which was a big feature in conserving the moisture that made the big crop.

While we were out, a number of sample ears were gathered from different fields, showing complete development and perfect maturity. Samples were procured of Reid's Yellow Dent, Ainsworth's Ninety Day and Iowa Silver Mine. The latter early variety was planted on the last day of May, and was fully ripened and matured.

It is quite a gratification to know that the seed corn industry in Mason county is in good shape.

WARREN MILBY,
Sept. 5, 1913. Editor Mason City Banner.

CORN BREEDING PAYS BIG.

Some farmers say there is nothing in the corn-breeding business, but to go over the W. T. Ainsworth breeding place at Mason City will show the facts so clearly that they cannot be avoided, says the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantograph.

When two ears of corn look so much alike that an experienced seed corn judge does not have any preference between the two, and when these same two ears are each planted in separate rows and given the same chance, one ear yields the rate of more than sixty bushels to the acre more than the other, then one is convinced that there is something in corn breeding. That is the very thing that happened with three varieties of corn on the Ainsworth breeding plots.

From three different breeds of corn one hundred ears were picked and planted, each ear in

a separate row. This is the result: Reid's Yellow Dent, highest-yielding ear of the one hundred, yielded 91 bushels to the acre; lowest-yielding ear, 22 bushels; Gold Standard Leaming, highest-yielding ear, 116 bushels to the acre; lowest-yielding ear, 47 bushels to the acre; Johnson County White, highest yielder 104 bushels to the acre; lowest yield, 41 bushels to the acre.

In the first variety it happened to be the smallest ear in the hundred that made the best yield. Mr. Ainsworth said he had found out by experience that the medium-sized ear usually yielded the best. In this same variety there was an almost perfect-looking ear that yielded 59.5 bushels to the acre, and there was another ear that was rough looking and had the tip and butt sticking out, which yielded 91 bushels to the acre.

All breeding plots are put in isolated places. The ears are shelled and planted in separate rows, three kernels in the hill. When the corn comes up each hill is thinned down to two stalks so that each ear of corn will have the same chance.

Every other row in each of the breeding plots is detasseled. This is done so that the pollen from the tassel cannot fall on the silk of the same stalk, thus inbreeding. The rows that have the tassel left on them will be inbred some, but no seed is saved from that field for the seed house. The whole thing is simple, but everything is done for a good reason. Any farmer could have the same kind of breeding plots if he took the time and trouble to make them.

Aug. 28, 1913. THE IOWA HOMESTEAD.

SEVEN ACRES OF ALFALFA.

Showing a Very Plain Lesson in Inoculation, on the Ainsworth Farm at Mason City.

W. T. Ainsworth, of Mason City, has seven acres of alfalfa which made 16 tons of hay by weight from the first cutting. There is no guesswork about it; it is an actual fact. When this field was visited June 20th it was greater than any other field in the country and was over a foot high at that time. A very noticeable contrast with the fast-growing, dark-colored alfalfa field was a close-eaten, brown bluegrass pasture not far from that place.

This seven-acre field was plowed up last spring and was worked all summer up to August. The seed was sown, 20 pounds to the acre, sowing ten pounds each way to get the seed more evenly distributed.

Used Hay Caps with Big Advantage.

When the first crop was put up, the hay was put in large cocks and covered with hay caps, 7x7 feet. At this time the men were busy at other things on the farm and they could not get to the hay, so the alfalfa remained in the cock for two weeks. In this time it rained several days, but when it came time to put up the hay it was cured in excellent shape, very green and all the leaves on it. The alfalfa on the ground covered by the cocks died out somewhat, but it is coming on again. This experience shows the big advantage of having caps for the hay.

THE BLOOMINGTON PANTAGRAPH.
June 27, 1913.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Ainsworth Rack-Dried Corn Can Be Relied Upon.

Windsor, Ill., Nov. 13, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

Dear Sirs: Having bought seed of you last spring I would let you know how I liked it. You could not fill my order for White, so I sent to a seed firm in another state for it and planted in the same field and at the same time, no difference in the soil or cultivation. I got almost a perfect stand from your Yellow Dent and it grew fine, but the white was a very poor stand and lots of it perished after coming up. I am perfectly satisfied with your seed. The neighbors spoke about there being such a difference in the field. I told them of buying the seed from two firms and they all said they would feel perfectly safe in ordering seed from W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, but none from the other firm. I do not hesitate to recommend your seed to anyone wanting good, reliable seed. I want to get some of your Johnson County White this spring.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. CLAWSON.

Won the Sweepstakes at the Iowa Fair with Ainsworth Seed.

Eddyville, Iowa, Sept. 18, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: Well, how is the seed business this year? I planted the fine seed I got of you (while in Mason City) the first week in May, and it looked fine until the Fourth of July. Since then it has been hurt by the dry weather.

I showed ten ears of this corn at the Iowa State Fair and won first over the Southern Section and Sweepstakes over the state of Iowa. I thought you would be glad to hear this. Write when you get time.

H. J. LANGSTRAAT.

Thinks It Will Grade No. 2

Heyworth, Ill., October 26, 1912.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

Dear Sirs: The seed I bought of you last spring gave good satisfaction. I bought Reid's Yellow Dent; it was good quality and I got a fine stand of corn. I have as fine a quality of corn as I ever saw. It is about half husked and it is dry and solid. There is no damaged corn in it and it looks like No. 2 corn if I ever raised any. It is averaging 60 bushels per acre.

Yours very respectfully,

O. E. AYERS.

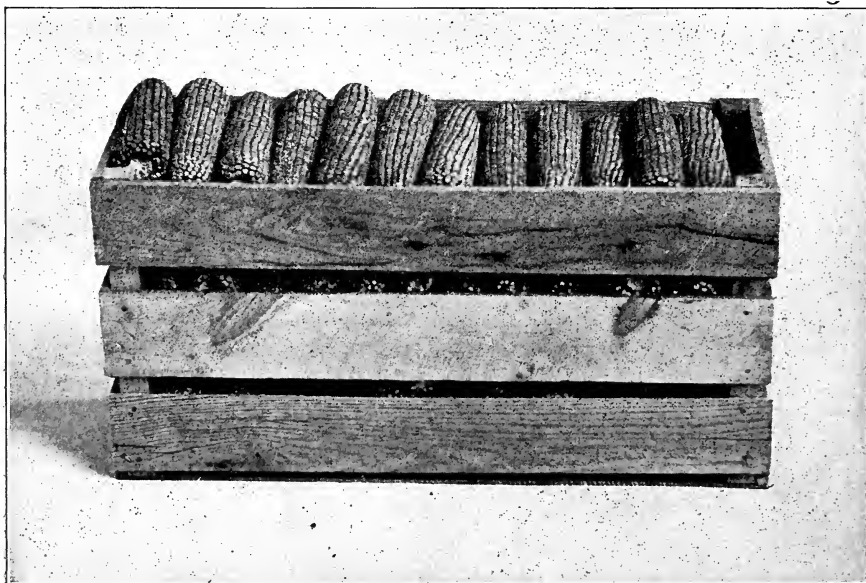
Read This from a Farmer Who Won't Plant Poor Seed—He Has Been Through Our Plant.

Beason, Ill., November 3, 1912.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

Gentlemen: Replying to your request of the 22nd inst. as to results obtained from the Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn purchased from you last spring, will say that I have had good success with it from the day it was planted. From the four bushels received from you I selected one bushel of the best ears and used this to plant my seed patch, and I now have drying for my own use eleven bushels of the finest seed you ever saw. As to germination, it ranked with my own seed tested in a commercial tester, giving almost a perfect stand. I began husking the 25th of October, and the corn raised from your seed was the driest I had to begin on. I shall begin weighing at 70 lbs. tomorrow and believe it will hold out well at that. It has been running about 54 bushels per acre at 75 lbs. on very medium ground. As to selection of seed from a crib, that method should be entirely eliminated by the farmers if they intend to keep abreast of the times; and when one sees the facilities that you have for drying and handling so many bushels, he is certainly impressed with the fact that the seed corn problem is, or should be, one of the most serious that the farmer has to contend with. Thanking you for this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of your kindness, I am,

Yours very truly,
JESSE A. STARKEY.



A Crate of Reid's Yellow Dent

Appreciative Letters From Far and Near

Monticello, Ill., October 18, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I am writing you in regard to the seed I bought from you last winter. The seed was all right in every respect and matured in good time, but it was too dry a season for a big yield.

Yours truly,

SAM. W. PIATT.

Sullivan, Ill., October 13, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: The seed corn I received from your seed firm grew fine, considering the season was very dry. My corn will make about fifty bushels per acre, and I think the best corn I ever grew. I will send my order in soon for 1914.

Yours very truly,

C. L. CROCRAFT.

Monticello, Ill., October 15, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: The seed corn purchased of you last spring did remarkably well, regardless of the extremely dry season. It will yield about 50 bushels of well-matured corn to the acre.

The appearance, grading and maturing qualities came fully up to my expectations. In fact, I am well pleased with your seed.

Very truly yours.

HENRY GIBLIN.

Ashland, Ill., October 15, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I was well pleased with the seed corn I got from you. It came up good and matured well, for the dry season we had. I think it will make 50 bushels per acre. I was well pleased with the corn and I want some more next year.

Yours for business,

L. O. BUTLER.

Hillsboro, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1913.

Messrs. W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Mason City, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: The seed corn I ordered of you came yesterday, and it was so much better than I expected that I am more than pleased with it. You can look for all my seed corn orders in future.

Yours truly,

E. C. BLERS.

Gorin, Missouri, October 14, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: In regard to the seed corn I got from you, I will say that it did very well considering the dry season. My corn is as good as anyone's and will make twice as much as some. I tested your seed before I planted it and every grain grew. It takes good land, good mule teams, a good season and a good farmer to raise big crops of corn. I may be partial to the mule team, but then I am from Missouri. You will hear from me later when in need of good seed.

Yours truly,

A. N. HICKS.

From a Member of the State Corn Growers'
Association of Missouri.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 21, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: I purchased 10 bushels of Leaming seed corn from you last year that gave splendid satisfaction. This corn was used in experimental work here at the college and in various sections of our state. Please write me prices on ten bushels more of the Leaming. Send quotations as soon as possible. Don't mind saying that I admire the way you men have treated us here at the College, and will certainly favor you every time I can. Probably Mr. Ainsworth, sr., remembers me as the man in charge of Missouri exhibit at National Corn Show, Columbus, Ohio.

Very truly yours,

T. R. DOUGLAS.

Gurnee, Illinois, Oct. 20, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: The corn I got from you was first class and every kernel grew. I filled two silos from fourteen acres, so I think it was a good crop. Send me your new catalogue, since I will need some more seed.

Yours truly,

FRED GRIFFEL.

Cullom, Ill., October 13, 1913.

Mr. W. T. Ainsworth, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter will say I was very much pleased with the seed I got from you. Every kernel came up and I got a fine stand. We had a big hail storm that damaged the corn to the extent of 15 bushels per acre. My corn is the best around here. It will average 40 bushels at least, if not more.

Yours truly,

E. M. HARTMAN.

Prentice, Illinois, October 11, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: The seed corn you sent me last winter had a good, bright color and the grading was fine. It was all I could have expected for quality. The Ninety Day Yellow will make 60 bushels. When I want more seed will send to you.

Kindly yours,

EDW. GOFF.

Ivesdale, Illinois, October 13, 1913.

Mr. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: I will say that the corn I received from you did fine, considering the dry season. I also got a good stand, but we did not get but one rain from the time it was planted till it was matured. I have been picking seed out of the field of your corn, and it will average fifty bushels. I am picking out some very good seed and can say that I am well pleased with the corn.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT ROSE.



Appreciative Letters From Far and Near

Pekin, Illinois, October 11, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: The seed corn that we purchased from you last year for our Oakwood Farm gave us splendid satisfaction. Although the season was a very dry one, our corn yielded fully up to our expectation.

Wish that you would reserve for us from 10 to 15 bushels of shelled seed corn for next year.

Very truly yours,

THE OAKWOOD FARM.

The Wilson Interests.

J. Younge, Traffic Manager.

Virginia, Illinois, October 14, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Your letter received and contents noted. I think almost every grain of your seed corn grew. My corn ripened naturally and did not "fire" or dry up like some of the corn around here. I have most all of them beat for yield around here, as my ground seemed to stand the dry weather better for some reason.

Yours truly,

FRANK C. FOX.

Fairmount, Illinois, October 13, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: In reply to your letter of inquiry as to how the seed corn matured, etc., will say that I should like to try your seed corn again next season. My ground was all broke this spring and as you are a farmer, you know how poor a show the corn had this year. I had 80 acres of corn—had it all planted by May 24th—but the soil was so dry that about 45 acres did not come up until after the rain of June 22nd. We have not had any killing frost yet.

In conclusion I will say that I never saw any better seed than you sent to me.

Respectfully,

RANSOM BLOOMER.

Decatur, Illinois, November 1, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: In answer to your letter asking about the seed corn purchased from you last spring, I wish to say that I am more than satisfied in every way. I have not husked any yet, but notwithstanding the dry season, the prospect is good for an average crop. Send me a new catalogue.

Respectfully,

ELMER D. EVANS.

Lacon, Illinois, November 8, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Last spring I purchased eight bushels of purebred seed corn from your firm. I was very much pleased with the appearance of the corn. My corn is very much better than it would have been had I used inferior seed. I also appreciate the prompt and careful shipment of the corn.

Yours very truly,

PHILLIP HOFSTATTER.

Davenport, Iowa, November 2, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: The corn I got from you was first class in every respect. The stand was fine and it will make from 50 to 55 bushels. I consider this a good crop for such a dry season. Some of the ears are nearly a foot long and of fine quality.

Yours truly,

WM. BUTTENOB.

New Sharon, Iowa, November 10, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Gentlemen: Your letter received some time ago asking me to make a statement of how I liked the seed corn I got from you last spring. Here it is: I think it is fine. The season here was quite dry and the yield will not be more than about 40 bushels per acre. I have had several calls for seed from my field, so you see my neighbors think it is O. K. I am going to plant mostly the Johnson County White this coming year. I think if it had been a good year for corn on this divide, possibly I would have had to use the running gears of the wagon to gather the corn.

Very respectfully,

C. F. DINSMORE.

Made Five to Ten Bushels More Than Ordinary Seed.

Towanda, Illinois, October 10, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: Your letter was received today, which I will answer at once. I must say that I liked the looks of your corn very much. The grading was perfect and it matured in good shape and will yield better than the average in the neighborhood. I am satisfied that by planting your seed corn I got from 5 to 10 bushels more per acre than I would have had I planted ordinary seed. I shall probably visit your plant this winter.

Yours truly,

PHILLIP SUTTER.

Bridgeport, Ind., October 20, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sir: Will answer your letter. Your seed corn I received all right. I got a good stand. I have fifteen acres that will make 70 bushels per acre. Will commence cribbing this week. I like the corn fine and will plant fifty acres next year.

F. E. JAREAL.

Franklin Illinois, October 23, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Replying to your inquiry of the 10th, will say the seed corn I purchased of you last spring fulfilled, in every respect, the guarantee under which it was sold, and will yield 50 bushels or more of fully matured corn per acre. In spite of one of the dryest seasons which has ever been known in this section of the country. I do not think that the average yield per acre for this community will reach 30 bushels. I consider my purchase of your seed corn a splendid investment.

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. BROWN.

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



Appreciative Letters From Far and Near

Sabetha, Kansas, October 16, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: In reply to your letter I will say that the seed corn I received from you was all right as it came up and made a good stand, but we had such a dry and hot season that there is practically no corn in this country.

Respectfully,

JOHN N. GAKLE.

St. Michaels, Maryland, October 29, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to yours of the 10th inst., regarding seed corn, would say I am greatly pleased with it. My crop will average between 85 and 90 bushels; it matured in about four months.

If the rats get mine this winter I certainly will want more of your Johnson County White for next spring.

Yours very truly,

E. R. BUCK.

Coal Valley, Illinois, Nov. 3, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I am writing to tell you that the corn you sent me was as good as any I have ever seen. If all the seed you send out is as good as what you sent me, the price is not to be considered. Your corn is making from 15 to 25 bushels per acre more than others around here. Our corn will make about 60 bushels per acre.

Please send me your new catalogue.

MIKE SHARP AND SONS.

Newark, Illinois, October 17, 1913.

Mr. W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: The Silver Mine seed corn that I bought of you last winter came to me in good shape, and looked good. The kernels were very uniform in size and went through the planter so that we had two and three kernels in almost every hill. I think about all the seed grew, for I did not find any rotten kernels. The corn came up strong and we have a very good crop of corn ready for the crib. I think the Silver Mine with us is about ten days later than our own corn. We have a very fine lot of Silver Mine gathered for seed in our seed house for next year.

Yours truly,

WM. BARRON.

Lincoln, Illinois, October 22, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 10th I will say that your seed was satisfactory. I think every grain grew. It is well matured at this time and I will get an average yield of about 40 bushels.

Very truly yours,

W. B. MARTINIE.

Auburn, Illinois, October 28, 1913.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: The seed corn you sent me last spring was first class. I got a good stand; it has matured well, considering the dry season, and will be a good grade.

Please send new catalogue.

HARMON SMITH.



Appreciative Letters From Far and Near

Sturgeon, Missouri, October 27, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Replying to yours of the 10th I will say I was well pleased with the corn you sent me last spring. The yield and maturity of the Yellow Dent was better than the white corn. I think I will order all of my seed from you next spring. I will plant all Yellow Dent.

Please send catalogue and prices.

Yours very truly,

RAY STREETER.

Thawville, Illinois, October 18, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: In reply to your letter of the 10th I will say that I planted 55 acres with seed corn I bought of you, and I am well satisfied with it in every respect.

I also have 61 acres planted from seed which I picked out from corn raised from seed I got of you in 1911, and I don't think it can be beat anywhere, taking the dry weather into consideration.

Respectfully,

GEORGE BAKER.

Pontiac, Illinois, October 15, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of recent date, will say that I am very much pleased with the seed corn I purchased from you; my corn will make about fifty bushels per acre and is of a fine quality.

In regards to visiting your plant, I can see nothing to prevent it. Yours truly,

J. M. BLUE.

Harvard, Ill., November 12, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I got a few bushels of your Ninety Day corn last spring and planted it for silage. From twelve acres I filled 35½ feet of my own silo and sold my neighbor enough to fill six feet in his silo. So you can see what the growth was. The corn was satisfactory in every respect.

Please send me your catalogue. Also send one to C. F. Gutschow, Harvard, Ill., and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

W. L. SAMPLE.

Oakland, Ill., October 15, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I will answer your letter in regard to the seed corn bought of you last spring. I think almost every grain grew and the quality is extra fine for the dry weather. I think it will make forty bushels per acre. I have already sold several bushels of this corn to farmers around here. Yours truly,

O. F. GWINN.

Monticello, Indiana, October 25, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Gentlemen: The corn seems to be all right. We have not cribbed any yet, but looks to be 60 bushels or better. It gave a good stand; think it all grew. Think it will yield up to and above other corn in our neighborhood. Our corn seems to be much ahead of last year's crop.

Very respectfully,

VINSON & SON.

Covington, Indiana, October 20, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: In reply to yours of the 10th, I will say that the seed corn I purchased of you last spring was fine corn and I think every grain sprouted, but we had such a dry time that some of the corn died, and it looked for a while like I would not get my seed back, but after all it is about the best corn in this neighborhood. I hired a man to cut corn for me and sent him to the field of Johnson County White to cut a shock row through. He cut it, but he said he would have to have more money if he cut that corn, since it was the highest corn he ever cut in any year. I went through this field and I found it to be well eared and the corn is solid and of fine quality. When I need more seed corn I will send to your plant.

Yours truly,

G. P. GRUBB.

Atlanta, Illinois, October 4, 1913.
Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Gentlemen: Last spring I purchased some Leaming seed corn of you. I planted it on good fertilized land and I am more than pleased with my success. As it has been a very dry season, I find in looking over my field that at least one-fourth of the ears are first class seed.

Yours truly,

J. S. ALEXANDER.

Jacob, Illinois, July 30, 1913.
Mr. W. T. Ainsworth and Sons,
Mason City, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: The seed corn you shipped to me arrived in good condition and has proven satisfactory in every way. I am certainly well pleased with it. My neighbors had to plant over, but I had a good stand, considering the dry season.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. CUPP.

Chrisman, Illinois, October 17, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: One of my neighbors got half of the corn you sent me. We were well pleased with the corn and obtained excellent stands from the seed. Our crops are better than the average for this section. I planted 7 pounds of corn per acre.

Respectfully,

P. W. HESTER.

Mr. Jordan Visited Our Plant.

Wapella, Illinois, 3/11, 1912.

To Whom It May Concern: I visited the Ainsworth Seed House in Mason City on the date of March 9, 1912, and find them to be the most reliable seed house I have visited.

I will vouch that every statement in their catalogue can be relied upon. I remain,

Yours truly,

J. T. JORDAN.

La Prairie, Ill., October 16, 1913.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I received your letter a few days ago. The corn was better than I thought it was. Every grain I planted came up. On account of the dry year, the corn will not average as much as last year.

Wishing you success,

Very truly yours,

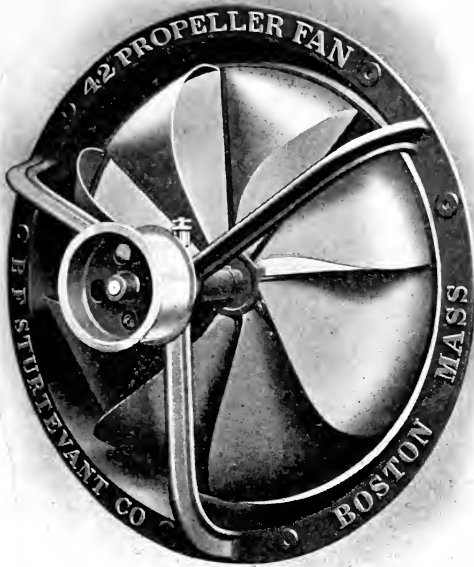
BEHREND BUSBOOM.

Medium Red Clover

The clovers are undoubtedly the mainstay legume in the crop rotations of the corn belt. The growing of clover adds to the fertility of the soil in two ways: First, it gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil, and, second, the roots pulverize the soil which improves the physical condition.

Our supply of clover seed is limited, but what we have is new seed of our own raising. This seed is of the best quality and is thoroughly recleaned.

Prices—The market is changing constantly, and as this catalogue goes to press early in December, it is impossible to state the price which clover seed will sell at in the spring. We will be pleased to send you a quality sample.



The Exhaust Fan on the Fourth Floor

Soy Beans

Soy beans is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown on the farm. This crop has increased rapidly in popularity during the last five years. It is almost as effective a soil builder as clover, and is a splendid crop for hay. On our own farms we are growing about eighty acres each year on land that formerly went in oats, because, one year with another, soy beans is as paying a money crop as oats, and besides, it builds up the land instead of running it down.

Soy beans can be sown with a grain drill and should be planted on the poorest land on the farm. The ground is prepared the same as for corn. Since the ground should be warm, the best time to plant the beans is after the corn is planted. If sown broadcast, the beans should be sown at the rate of about one bushel per acre. W. T. Ainsworth grows this seed himself on his own farms. His yields have been from 10 to 20 bushels of seed per acre. Send for true sample. We have two varieties, the Medium Yellow, which matures in time to follow it with winter wheat, and the Black Ebony, which is a somewhat later variety but a ranker grower and therefore better for hay. Send for quality sample.

Price—Per bushel, \$2.50.

Minimum Rates on Seed Corn, Per 100 Lbs., from Mason City, Ill., to the Following Points

Arkansas.		Indiana.		Maryland.		Ohio—Cont'd.	
Ashdown	96	Adams	17	Baltimore	36	Columbus	21.5
Arkansas City	65.7	Albany	19	Cumberland	31	Dayton	18.5
Fort Smith	69	Evansville	14			Defiance	20
Little Rock	59	Frankfort	16.5			East Mandale	20
Paragould	53	Fort Wayne	19	Michigan.		Eldorado	18.5
Siloam Springs	55.5	Goshen	19	Adrian	21.5	Ironton	24.5
Stuttgart	59	Green Castle	15.5	Ann Arbor	21.5	Lima	21.5
		Huntington	18.5	Bay City	24.5	Newark	23.5
		Indianapolis	16.5	Cadillac	30.5	Piqua	21
		LaFayette	16	Chippewa	26.5	Portsmouth	23
California.		Martinsville	17	Grand Rapids	21.5	Sandusky	23.5
Los Angeles	145	Michigan City	19	Kalamazoo	21.5	Savona	18.5
Redding	187	Muncie	17.5	Lansing	21.5	Toledo	21.5
Sacramento	145	New Albany	17.5			Troy	21
San Francisco	145	North Vernon	17	Minnesota.		Versailles	21
San Jose	145	Valparaiso	19	Blue Earth	30	Washington C.H.	21
		Vincennes	16	Fairmont	30	Xenia	21
		Terre Haute	14.5	Fairbault	25	Youngstown	24.5
				Duluth	28	Zanesville	24.5
				Rochester	24		
Colorado.		Iowa.		St. Paul	25		
Boulder	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Albia	26.5	St. Charles	24	Oklahoma.	
Holyoke	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Burlington	17.7	Waseca	25	Bartlesville	57.5
Denver	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Carson	23			Guthrie	84.5
Trinidad	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cedar Rapids	21.5	Missouri.		McAlester	71.5
		Chariton	26.5	Auxvasse	23.5	Oklahoma City	84.5
Connecticut.		Council Bluffs	29.5	Boonville	29.5		
Bridgeport	43	Clarinda	29.5	Brunswick	27.5	Pennsylvania.	
Hartford	43	Clinton	19.1	Cameron	29.5	Blairsville	29.5
New Haven	43	Coon Rapids	28.5	Carrollton	29.5	Gettysburg	36
		Creston	28.5	Delta	44.7	Philadelphia	37
		Cumberland	29.5	Dexter	49.7	Pittsburg	26.5
Delaware.		Davenport	17.7	Eve	34.5	Scranton	37
Dover	39	Des Moines	26.5	Hannibal	18.8		
Newark	37	Dubuque	20.8	Higginsville	29.5	Rhode Island.	
		Emmetsburg	32	Kirksville	24.5	Providence	43
		Griswold	29.5	Kansas City	29.5	Woonsocket	43
Illinois.		Hamburg	29.5	Laclede	28.5		
Ashland	7.7	Hampton	26	Maryville	29.5	South Dakota	
Aurora	15	Humeston	29.5	Maywood	23.5	Aberdeen	50
Beardstown	14.9	Jefferson	26.5	Malden	53.7	Canton	33.5
Beason	7.7	Manning	29.5	Moberly	23.5	Gettysburg	65
Biggs	6	Marshalltown	23.5	Napier	29.5	Huron	47
Bondville	10.5	Oskaloosa	23.5	Neosho	42.5	Pierre	60
Bloomington	8.7	Ottumwa	23.5	Osborn	29.5	Watertown	40
Burtonview	6	Rockwell City	31	St. Louis	13.7		
Bushnell	14.2	Sac City	32	St. Joseph	29.5		
Canton	12.5	Sioux City	32			Tennessee.	
Carthage	14.9	Spencer	32	Alliance	94.5	Bear Springs	50.2
Cairo	28.1	Spirit Lake	32	Ashland	33.5	Hartsville	40.2
Carmi	31.2	Storm Lake	32	Beatrice	37.5	Jackson	25
Centralia	17.6	Tama	22.5	Broken Bow	76.5	Maysville	—
Chicago	15			Chester	54.5	Memphis	15
Champaign	10.8	Kansas.		Culbertson	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nashville	28.7
Clinton	8.4	Atchison	29.5	Columbus	50.5	Princeton Jct.	36.7
Delavan	6	Beloit	53.5	Edgar	59.5	Union City	22
Drake	10.5	Concordia	59.5	Fairmont	54.5		
Deland	9.6	Dodge City	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fremont	33.5	Texas.	
Easton	5.4	Emporia	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grand Island	59.5	Abilene	106
Galesburg	13.2	Ft. Scott	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hastings	59.5	Beaumont	106
Galva	13.2	Garnett	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holdredge	74.5	Cisco	106
Greenview	5.4	Garden City	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kearney	66.5	Dallas	106
Hallville	8.1	Great Bend	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lincoln	33.5	Dennison	106
Havana	7.2	Leavenworth	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Norfolk	50.5	Galveston	106
Jacksonville	8.7	Manhattan	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Omaha	29.5	Harris	106
Jenkins	8.1	Newton	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Superior	59.5	Hillsboro	106
Litchfield	21	Oberlin	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tecumseh	33.5	Houston	106
Lanes	9	Olathe	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wymore	41.5	San Antonio	106
Lincoln	6.6	Parsons	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	York	54.5		
Lodge	9.9	Topeka	44 $\frac{1}{2}$			Utah.	
McLeansboro	29.9	Wichita	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.		Salt Lake City	139
Minier	7.7	Winfield	71	Albany	37.5	Ogden	139
Midland City	8.1			Buffalo	26.5		
Monmouth	14.2	Kentucky.		New York City	39	Virginia.	
Murphysboro	27.8	Ashland	24.5	Rochester	29.5	Abingdon	43
Natrona	4.8	Beatrice	—	Syracuse	33	Clarksville	57.5
New Holland	4.8	Bowling Green	33			Lynchburg	36
Olney	25.4	Cynthiana	29.5	North Carolina.		Richmond	36
Ottawa	13.7	Gracey	23	Fayetteville	42.5	Virginia City	43
Paxton	20.7	Greenbrier	34	Wilmington	38.5		
Peoria	8.4	Hematite (Eddyville)	27.7			West Virginia.	
Petersburg	6.6	Henderson	22	North Dakota.		Clarksburg	28.5
Poplar City	6.6	Hickman	15	Bismark	76	Grafton	28.5
Quincy	14.6	Hopkinsville	23	Fargo	54	Parkersburg	26.5
Rock Island	14.2	Lebanon	30				
Savanna	16.6	Lexington	27.5	Ohio.		Wisconsin.	
Seymour	10.2	Louisville	18	Akron	23.5	Beloit	21.8
Sinclair	8.4	Madisonville	28	Bluffton	19	Chippewa Falls	25
Skelton	7.7	Owensboro	22	Canton	23.5	LaCrosse	25
Springfield	8.7	Owensville	—	Chillicothe	21.5	Milwaukee	21.8
Stanford	8.1	Paducah	15	Cincinnati	17.5	Wausau	25
Sidell	21.5	Pembroke	34	Cleveland	23.5		
Tallula	7.2	Russellville	34				
Teheran	4.8						
Weldon	9.3						
White Heath	9.9						

How to Order

BE CAREFUL to WRITE YOUR NAME and ADDRESS PLAINLY
IF YOUR SHIPPING POINT IS DIFFERENT FROM YOUR POST-
OFFICE ADDRESS GIVE BOTH. FOR CONVENIENCE USE ENCLOSED ORDER BLANK

How to Send Money:

If you send actual cash, have your letter registered. Convenient ways of sending money are: Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Stamps (if under two dollars) or Personal Check. We have confidence with the farmers we deal with so that we do not hesitate to accept their personal checks. This is very often the most convenient way for you to remit—and is entirely satisfactory with us.

Shipment of Orders:

We acknowledge the receipt of every order the same day it is received, and we usually ship order the same week unless otherwise instructed. Shelled corn is sacked in strong sacks and ear corn is crated in substantial, well-made crates. The latter cost us nearly twenty-five cents each and are furnished free. If your station has no agent the freight charges must be prepaid. We can tell you how much they are, or so can any agent of the line running through your town.

Safe Arrival of Shipments:

If your order arrives in bad shape, or is damaged or a part lost, have your agent note the exact damage or loss on your Paid Freight Bill; send this to us, and we will adjust matters with the Railroad Company for you.

Small Orders and Rush Orders:

We give the same careful attention to small orders that we do to large ones. If you must have seed corn at once to replant a piece that was frost-killed or otherwise injured, just telephone your banker and have him telegraph us.

Order Early:

Owing to the dry weather and the fact that we never handle old crib corn, our supply of seed this year will be limited. While the supply is limited, what we have is as sound and well matured as any we have ever grown. We have over seventeen hundred bushels of 1912 seed that has been in the plant since being stored there a year ago. This corn is of fine appearance and is sold under the same guarantee as the new crop. A germination guarantee of 95 per cent is made on all corn. If you get your order in before the first of March we feel sure that we can supply you with any of the varieties listed in the catalog. We never substitute without the consent of the customer.

Our Reliability:

Our Pure Bred Seed Corn is sent out under the most positive guarantee ever attempted by any seed firm. The printed slip which is packed with every bushel (see guarantee on inside front cover) binds us and provides absolute protection for our customers. We want your business and to get this we must have your confidence. For this reason YOU are given twelve days in which to test our Corn in your own way.

Our Financial Standing:

We refer you to the New Farmers' State Bank, The Central Illinois Bank, and the Peoples Bank, all of this city. (See copy of letters from Bankers.) Or we refer you to any local business house, as well as R. G. Dun & Co., and the Bradstreet Co., Commercial Agencies; in fact, your local bank or banker can furnish you with our financial standing if you care to make inquiry.

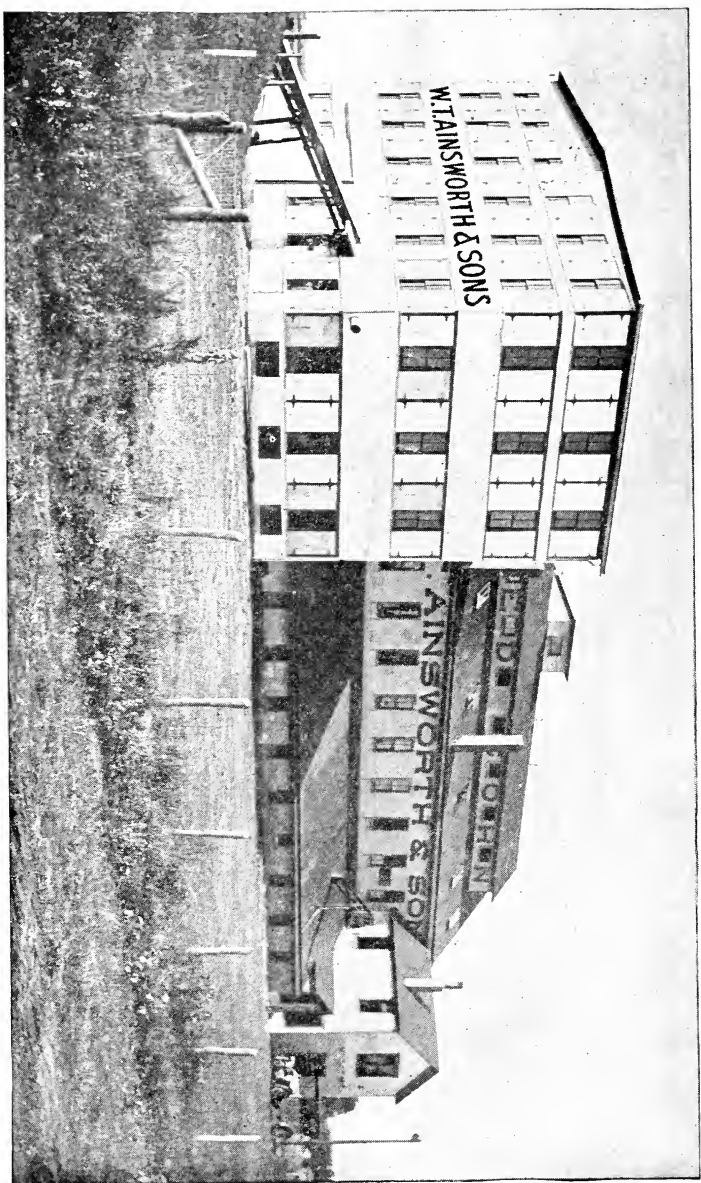
Our Location:

For the benefit of those who make us a visit this winter, we wish to repeat that we are four blocks west and three blocks south of the Chicago & Alton depot. Just get off the train and walk through the center of town. We are three blocks west of the Illinois Central Depot. See our offer to pay your railroad fare on page three of this catalogue. Your railroad fare is actually paid by us and not added onto the price of the corn. We feel that the story that a customer carries home to his neighbors is good advertising and easily worth our offer. See map on opposite page.

Always address

W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS, Mason City, Illinois

P. S.—If you forget the name, just say "THE SEED HOUSE ON THE FARM."



THE PLANT OF W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS
Our plant is the largest, most completely equipped and best ventilated
seed corn drying building in the United States.